



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

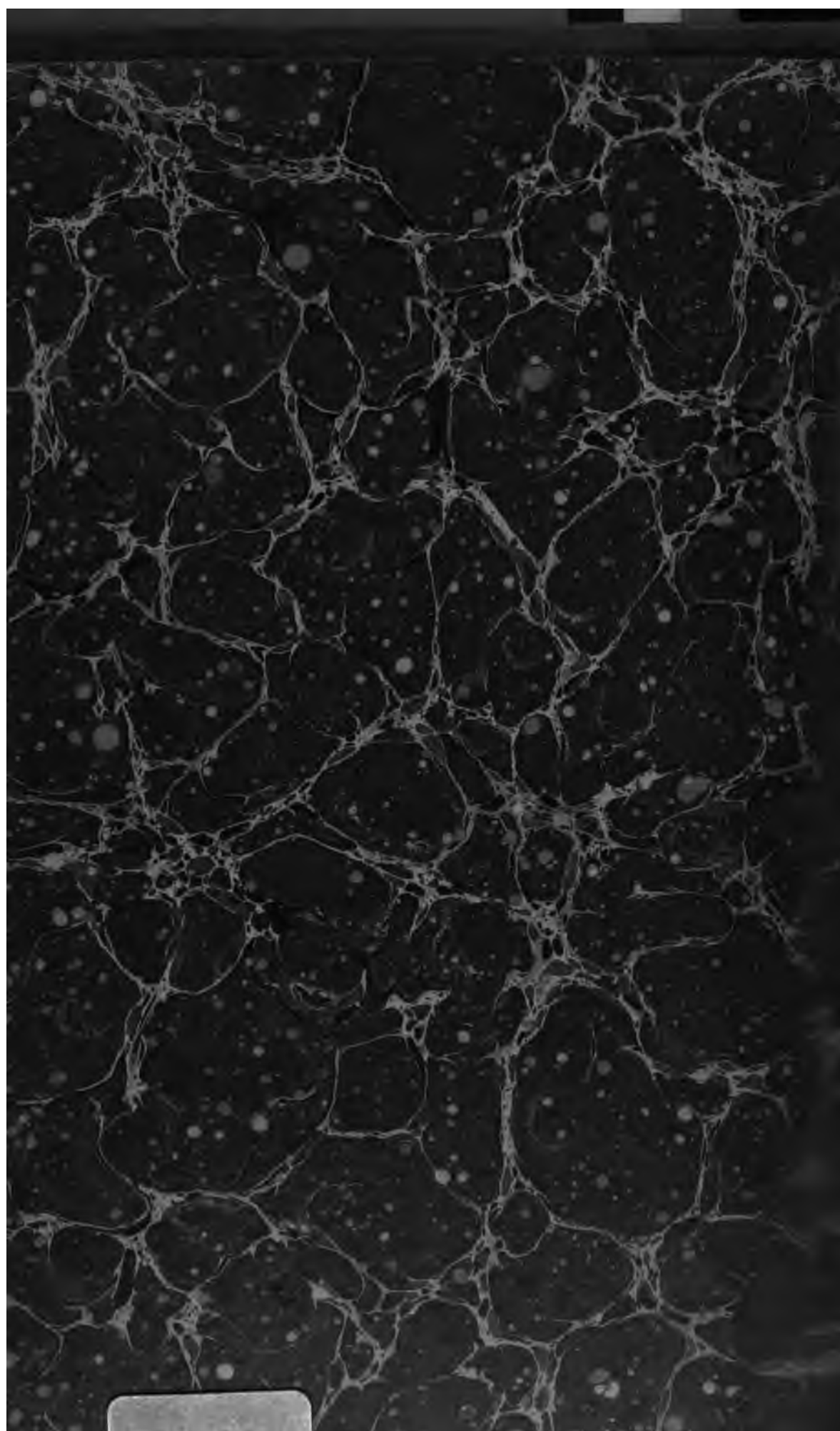
We also ask that you:

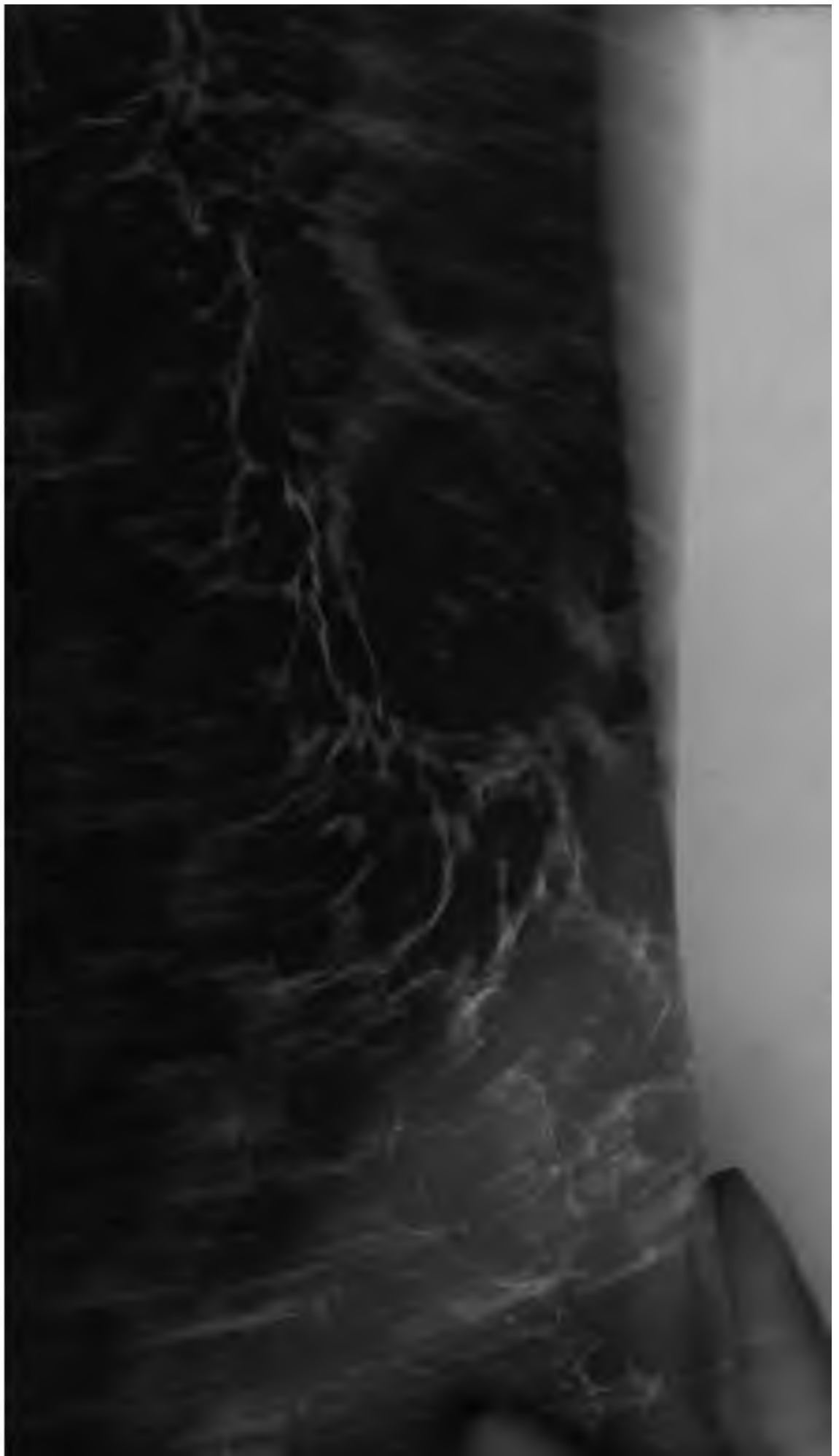
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







12
a 58

267
Arrangement of the Papers of Madison, Jefferson,
Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin.

Miscellaneous Index.

Appendix: Documentary History of the Constitution.

BULLETIN
OF THE
BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 5.

MAY, 1894.



WASHINGTON:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
1894.



A. 27144.

BULLETIN No. 1, issued September, 1893, contains (1) a catalogue exhibiting the existing arrangement of the papers of the Continental Congress; (2) a partial miscellaneous index of manuscripts of the Continental Congress examined to the date of going to press; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution for the period preceding the Federal Convention—being the Annapolis Convention and credentials of delegates to the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 2, issued November, 1893, is a revised and indexed edition of the Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe.

BULLETIN No. 3, issued January, 1894, contains (1) a list indicating the arrangement of the Washington papers; (2) the continuation of a partial miscellaneous index of the manuscripts of the Continental Congress; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—proceedings of the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 4, issued March, 1894, is a calendar of the correspondence of James Madison.

AUG 5 1898

ACCESS TO THE MANUSCRIPTS.

The privilege of access to the manuscript archives of the Department of State may be secured, so far as the facilities at command and the convenience of the office admit, upon application by letter to the Secretary of State. Applicants should describe as concisely and definitely as may be possible the papers they desire to consult, the scope of the examination contemplated, and the period of time during which they purpose to avail themselves of the permission, if accorded.

The privilege is to be exercised under the following

SPECIAL RULES AS TO MANUSCRIPTS DEPOSITED IN THE BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I. Persons to whom the privilege of consulting the manuscript archives of the Department of State is granted can exercise the permission only subject to the convenience of the Department and the uninterrupted transaction of its business.

II. No manuscript shall, at any time, be taken out of the Department except by order in writing of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

III. No manuscript shall be taken out of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, into any room of the Department, until a receipt in form and descriptive of the paper or volume be signed by the official taking the same and delivered to

the Chief of the Bureau, or, in his absence, to the person in charge.

IV. No manuscript shall be detained from its place on the shelves of the Bureau of Rolls and Library after 4 p. m. of the day it shall have been taken ; and no manuscript shall be taken from its place on the shelves by any others than the clerks in charge, except by special arrangement in exceptional circumstances.

V. The use of the indexes in the room in which the manuscripts are deposited is not permitted except through the clerks in charge.

VI. The privilege of consulting the manuscript archives does not include the use of the Library. The latter privilege must be independently asked of the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library.

By order of the Secretary of State.

*LIST INDICATING THE ARRANGEMENT OF
THE PAPERS OF MADISON, JEFFERSON,
HAMILTON, MONROE, AND FRANKLIN.*

The papers of James Madison. Purchased by authority of an act of Congress of May 31, 1848. Repaired, mounted, and bound under acts of March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, and August 5, 1892. Arranged as follows:

Writings of Madison—

Volume I. August 10, 1769, to August 24, 1783.

Volume II. August 30, 1783, to April 22, 1787.

Volume III. Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Volume IV. May 15, 1787, to February 21, 1792.

Volume V. March 2, 1792, to December 29, 1799.

Volume VI. January 4, 1800, to September 1, 1810.

Volume VII. September 4, 1810, to January 28, 1818.

Volume VIII. February 2, 1818, to December 5, 1822.

Volume IX. December 7, 1822, to December 26, 1826.

Volume X. December 30, 1826, to April 2, 1830.

Volume XI. April 8, 1830, to July 7, 1834.

Volume XII. July 20, 1834, to June 27, 1836.

Writings to Madison—

Volume XIII. May 21, 1723, to December 8, 1784.

Volume XIV. December 14, 1784, to August 1, 1787.

Volume XV. August 2, 1787, to July 4, 1788.

Volume XVI. July 8, 1788, to July 19, 1789.

Volume XVII. July 22, 1789, to December 20, 1790.

- Volume XVIII. December 24, 1790, to June 26, 1792.
- Volume XIX. June 27, 1792, to January 26, 1794.
- Volume XX. February 1, 1794, to December 2, 1795.
- Volume XXI. December 3, 1795, to April 19, 1798.
- Volume XXII. April 25, 1798, to April 28, 1801.
- Volume XXIII. April 29, 1801, to November 6, 1801.
- Volume XXIV. November 10, 1801, to December 5, 1802.
- Volume XXV. December 7, 1802, to November 2, 1803.
- Volume XXVI. November 6, 1803, to August 21, 1804.
- Volume XXVII. August 22, 1804, to July 9, 1805.
- Volume XXVIII. July 15, 1805, to June 8, 1806.
- Volume XXIX. June 10, 1806, to March 26, 1807.
- Volume XXX. March 27, 1807, to September 26, 1807.
- Volume XXXI. September 27, 1807, to May 23, 1808.
- Volume XXXII. May 24, 1808, to December 4, 1808.
- Volume XXXIII. December 5, 1808, to February 21, 1809.
- Volume XXXIV. February 22, 1809, to May 1, 1809.
- Volume XXXV. May 3, 1809, to July 27, 1809.
- Volume XXXVI. July 28, 1809, to November 26, 1809.
- Volume XXXVII. November 28, 1809, to February 19, 1810.
- Volume XXXVIII. February 22, 1810, to June 30, 1810.
- Volume XXXIX. July 4, 1810, to September 20, 1810.
- Volume XL. September 21, 1810, to December 21, 1810.
- Volume XLI. December 23, 1810, to April 13, 1811.

- Volume XLII. April 15, 1811, to September 9, 1811.
- Volume XLIII. September 11, 1811, to January 26, 1812.
- Volume XLIV. January 27, 1812, to May 4, 1812.
- Volume XLV. May 8, 1812, to July 22, 1812.
- Volume XLVI. July 24, 1812, to October 26, 1812.
- Volume XLVII. October 27, 1812, to January 18, 1813.
- Volume XLVIII. January 19, 1813, to April 14, 1813.
- Volume XLIX. April 15, 1813, to July 16, 1813.
- Volume L. July 22, 1813, to December 28, 1813.
- Volume LI. December 29, 1813, to March 8, 1814.
- Volume LII. March 10, 1814, to July 15, 1814.
- Volume LIII. July 17, 1814, to December 12, 1814.
- Volume LIV. December 13, 1814, to February 25, 1815.
- Volume LV. February 26, 1815, to May 29, 1815.
- Volume LVI. May 30, 1815, to September 30, 1815.
- Volume LVII. October 2, 1815, to March 15, 1816.
- Volume LVIII. March 17, 1816, to July 30, 1816.
- Volume LIX. August 2, 1816, to January 16, 1817.
- Volume LX. January 20, 1817, to March 30, 1818.
- Volume LXI. April 10, 1818, to September 14, 1819.
- Volume LXII. September 20, 1819, to January 5, 1821.
- Volume LXIII. January 8, 1821, to January 11, 1822.
- Volume LXIV. January 12, 1822, to May 21, 1823.
- Volume LXV. May 22, 1823, to May 20, 1824.

Volume LXVI. June 5, 1824, to June 30, 1825.

Volume LXVII. July 2, 1825, to November 21, 1826.

Volume LXVIII. November 22, 1826, to December 23, 1827.

Volume LXIX. December 26, 1827, to December 25, 1828.

Volume LXX. December 28, 1828, to December 30, 1829.

Volume LXXI. January 5, 1830, to April 3, 1831.

Volume LXXII. April 4, 1831, to January 18, 1833.

Volume LXXIII. January 19, 1833, to March 3, 1834.

Volume LXXIV. April 2, 1834, to June 22, 1836, and others without dates.

Volume LXXV. Without dates.

Four memorandum books, in which political notes and other items are entered in Madison's handwriting.

Freneau's National Gazette. Volumes 1 and 2 (bound under one cover). The property of James Madison.

"Debates in 1776 on the Declaration of Independence." Jefferson's autograph, from his original notes, furnished to Madison.

"Madison's notes of the Proceedings of Congress." Autograph.

The papers and manuscripts of Thomas Jefferson. Purchased by authority of an act of Congress, approved August 12, 1848, entitled, "An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other Purposes."

First series.—Letters from Jefferson.

Volume 1. 1775-1785.

Volume 2. 1786-1787.

Volume 3. 1788-1789.

Volume 4. 1790-1792.

Volume 5. 1793.

Volume 6. 1793.

Volume 7. 1794-1800.

Volume 8. 1801-1802.

- Volume 9. 1802-1803.
- Volume 10. 1804-1805.
- Volume 11. 1805-1806.
- Volume 12. 1807-1809.
- Volume 13. 1809-1814.
- Volume 14. 1814-1826.

Second series.—Letters to Jefferson.

- A. Volume 1, letters received at Paris; volumes 2 and 3, letters received at Philadelphia, Washington, and after his retirement.
- B. Volumes 4 and 5, letters received at Paris; volume 6, letters received at Philadelphia and Washington; volumes 7, 8, and 9, letters received at Washington; volume 10, letters received at Monticello; volume 11, letters received at Washington and after his retirement; volume 12, letters received after his retirement.
- C. Volumes 13 and 14, letters received at Paris; volume 15, letters received at Philadelphia; volume 16, letters received at Washington and during the Revolution; volumes 17, 18, and 19, letters received at Washington; volumes 20, 21, 22, and 23, letters received after his retirement.
- D. Volumes 24 and 25, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volumes 26, 27, and 28, letters received at Washington; volume 29, letters received at Washington and after his retirement; volumes 30 and 31, letters received after his retirement.
- E. Volume 32, letters received at Philadelphia, Washington, and after his retirement.
- F. Volume 33, letters received at Washington and before his Presidency; volume 34, letters received at Washington and after his retirement.
- G. Volume 35, letters received at Paris and Washington; volume 36, letters received at Washington; volumes 37, 38, and 39, letters received after his retirement.
- H. Volume 40, letters received at Paris; volume 41, letters received at Philadelphia;

- volumes 42, 43, and 44, letters received at Washington; volume 45, letters received after his retirement.
- J. Volume 46, letters received at Paris, Philadelphia, and Washington.
- I. Volume 47, letters received after his retirement.
- K. Volume 48, letters to Jefferson.
- L. Volume 49, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volumes 50, 51, and 52, letters received at Washington; volume 53, letters to Jefferson; volumes 54 and 55, letters received after his retirement.
- M. Volume 56, letters received after his retirement; volumes 57 and 58, letters from James Monroe; volumes 59 and 60, letters received at Washington; volumes 61 and 62, letters received after his retirement.
- N. Volume 63, letters to Jefferson.
- O. Volume 64, letters to Jefferson.
- P. Volume 65, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volumes 66 and 67, letters received after his retirement; volume 68, letters from G. W. Peale.
- R. Volume 69, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volume 70, letters received at Washington; volume 71, letters from Mr. Reibelt; volume 72, letters from C. A. Rodney; volume 73, letters received after his retirement.
- S. Volume 74, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volume 75, letters from Wm. Short; volumes 76 and 77, letters received at Washington; volume 78, letters received after his retirement.
- T. Volume 79, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volume 80, letters received at Washington; volume 81, letters received after his retirement.
- U and V. Volume 82, letters to Jefferson.
- V. Volume 83, letters received at Washington and after his retirement.
- W. Volume 84, letters received at Paris and Philadelphia; volumes 85 and 86, letters received at Washington; volumes 87 and 88, letters received after his re-

tirement; volume 89, letters received at Washington.

X and Y. Volume 90, letters to Jefferson.

Volume 91. Anonymous letters.

Third series.—Volumes 1 and 2, Navy Department; volumes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Treasury Department; volumes 8 and 9, State Department; volumes 10 and 11, War Department.

Fourth series.—Volumes 1, 2, and 3, notes, memorandums, etc., while Secretary of State.

Fifth series.—Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, miscellaneous; volume 13, "Common Place Book;" volumes 14, 15, and 16, miscellaneous.

"Index," first series, one volume; second, third, and fourth series, one volume.

The Virginia Almanack for the year of our Lord, 1773, containing memoranda in Jefferson's handwriting relating to money matters.

"The Canons of Etiquette," in the autograph of Thomas Jefferson. Half-sheet note, 8 by 5 inches.

The papers and manuscripts of Alexander Hamilton. Purchased by authority of an act of Congress, approved August 12, 1848, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other Purposes." These papers are collected and bound, without classification or other arrangement, in sixty-five large paper-covered volumes.

The papers of James Monroe. Purchased by authority of an act of Congress of March 3, 1849. Repaired, mounted, and bound under acts of March 2, 1889, and August 30, 1890. Arranged as follows:

Writings of Monroe—

Volume I. August 12, 1786, to December 15, 1803.

Volume II. December 17, 1803, to December 16, 1804.

Volume III. December, 1804, to May 6, 1807.

Volume IV. May 7, 1807, to February 25, 1813.

Volume V. April 10, 1813, to June 26, 1820.

Volume VI. July 24, 1820, to July, 1831.

Writings to Monroe—

Volume VII. 1758, to May 26, 1795.

Volume VIII. May 29, 1795, to November 8, 1800.

Volume IX. November 9, 1800, to September, 1803.

Volume X. September, 1803, to April 16, 1805.

Volume XI. April 16, 1805, to April 5, 1807.

Volume XII. April 12, 1807, to July 2, 1811.

Volume XIII. July 3, 1811, to November, 1813.

Volume XIV. November, 1813, to March 19, 1815.

Volume XV. March 19, 1815, to October 21, 1816.

Volume XVI. October 29, 1816, to January 21, 1818.

Volume XVII. January 24, 1818, to June, 1819.

Volume XVIII. June 7, 1819, to September 2, 1820.

Volume XIX. September 4, 1820, to February 20, 1822.

Volume XX. February 20, 1822, to September 15, 1823.

Volume XXI. September 25, 1823, to September 30, 1826.

Volume XXII. October 6, 1826, to March 15, 1849.

The papers of Benjamin Franklin. Rescued, collected, collated, and arranged by Henry Stevens, of Vermont, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, etc. Purchased by authority of an act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

First Series.—(a) The original autograph manuscript of Franklin's "Articles of Belief, and Acts of Religion." In two parts. Part I, Philada., November 20, 1728. 16°. Bound in blue morocco by Bedford.

"This manuscript is believed to be the earliest autograph we have of Franklin's."—*Stevens*.

- (b) Another copy of the Articles of Belief, etc., a little larger than the first, bound also in morocco. A few leaves lacking have been supplied by Mr. Stevens.
- (c) The draft (and plate facsimile) of Franklin's famous letter to Strahan. Bound in red morocco by Pratt.

Philad^a July 5, 1775

Mr Strahan,

You are a Member of Parliament, and one of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction.—You have begun to burn our Towns, and murder our People.—Look upon your Hands!—They are stained with the Blood of ^{your} Relations!—You and I were long Friends:—You are now my Enemy,—and

I am,

Yours,

B FRANKLIN

- No. 1. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letters in French to Franklin, 1777-1780.
- No. 2. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1779.
- No. 3. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1779-1780.
- No. 4. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1780.
- No. 5. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1781.
- No. 6. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1781.
- No. 7. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Letter book, 1782.
- No. 8. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Peace Commissioners, 1780-1783.
- No. 8A. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Peace Commissioners, 1780-1783.
- No. 9. Records of the United States Legation, Paris. Commissioners to France, 1776-1779.
- No. 10. Petition of the Continental Congress to the King. Philadelphia, October 26, 1774.
- No. 11. The Craven Street Letter Book, London, 1772-1773.

- No. 12. Oswald's journal, Peace Commission, 1782.
- No. 13. Franklin's journal, Peace Commission, 1782.
- No. 14. Negotiations in London in 1775. The original autograph.
- No. 15. Negotiations in London in 1775. Transcript corrected by Franklin.
- No. 16. Correspondence with David Hartley, 1775-1781.

Second Series.—Miscellaneous.

- Volume I. 22 July, 1726, to 21 May, 1774. 1 to 250.
- Volume II. 10 June, 1774, to 9 October, 1778. 251 to 500.
- Volume III. 20 October, 1778, to 1 May, 1781. 501 to 750.
- Volume IV. 4 May, 1781, to January, 1782. 751 to 1000.
- Volume V. January, 1783, to 6 January, 1784. 1001 to 1250.
- Volume VI. 12 January, 1784, to 23 May, 1785. 1250 to 1500.
- Volume VII. 26 May, 1785, to 10 December, 1786. 1501 to 1750.
- Volume VIII. 15 December, 1786, to 2 March, 1789. 1751 to 2000.
- Volume IX. April, 1789, to 1790, and no date. 2001 to 2250.
- Volume X. Not dated. 2251 to 2500.
- Volume XI. In French. 2501 to 2750.
- Volume XII. Nature Printing, Medical and Addenda. 2751 to 3000.
- Volume XIII. W. T. Franklin's Papers. 3001 to 3250.
- Volume XIV. W. T. Franklin's Papers. 3251 to 3500.

In addition to the originals, there is a perfect typewritten copy of every piece, made to correspond in matter to the originals. Prepared under direction of Mr. Stevens.

DESIGNATION OF CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER A. Records of the proceedings of Congress.

The domestic and foreign correspondence thereof; military letters, including those addressed or submitted to Congress by General Washington; reports of the Boards of War, Finance, Admiralty, etc.; with miscellaneous papers and letters relating to the war of the Revolution and of the Confederacy. This chapter, comprising all books, records, and papers remaining in the office of the "Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled" [Charles Thomson], was deposited in the Department of State under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 15, 1789, and entitled "An Act to provide for the safe keeping of the Acts, Records and Seal of the United States, and for other purposes."

CHAPTER B. The Washington papers. (1) Public and private letters and other papers before the Revolution, embracing Washington's official correspondence and other writings during the French and Indian war; (2) his correspondence, official and private, from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, including general orders, army rolls, and other military papers, also the original drafts or first copies of these papers, which were retained and consulted by General Washington in camp (comprising two copies of nearly all his letters written during the Revolution contained in this chapter, and of his correspondence with Congress [Chapter A], the complete letter as signed and sent, as well as the transcript, entered on the records of Congress—that is to say, in the greater number of cases there are in the national archives, in this Department's custody, the draft, the transcript made under the direction of Richard Varick, "Recording Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief," the original autograph or signed letter as sent and received, and the transcript thereof in the volumes of the records of Congress); (3) letters and miscellaneous

papers, public and private, after the Revolution and coming down to the end of his life (among which are the records of his intercourse with Congress and with the different executive departments while he was President, and many important cabinet papers); (4) the original letters *received by* General Washington and numerous original papers on public affairs, military, civic, and other subjects; (5) agricultural papers, being his correspondence with his superintendent and overseers, giving directions on the preparation and planting of the soil, rotation of crops, and other farming matters. His journals, diaries, and similar papers form an important part of this chapter.

CHAPTER C. The Constitution of the United States. The Journal of the convention for framing the Constitution and all papers appertaining to, or forming part of, the archives of that convention.

CHAPTER D. The papers and manuscripts of James Madison, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1848.

CHAPTER E. The papers and manuscripts of Thomas Jefferson, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 12, 1848.

CHAPTER F. The papers and manuscripts of Alexander Hamilton, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 12, 1848.

CHAPTER G. The papers and manuscripts of James Monroe, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

CHAPTER H. The papers and manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, purchased by authority of an act of Congress approved August 7, 1882.

CHAPTER I. Records of the States and Territories. Beginning with the journals and proceedings of the North West Territory.

CHAPTER K. The acts and resolutions of Congress; treaties between the United States and other powers; proclamations by the President and Executive orders and announcements.

CHAPTER L. Records of the proceedings of commissions established by treaty for the consideration and settlement of questions involving boundaries and international claims.

CHAPTER M. Letters of ceremony addressed to the Government of the United States on extraordinary occasions by the heads and governments of foreign states.

CHAPTER N. The war of 1812. Records concerning the granting of letters of marque. Privateer bonds and miscellaneous manuscripts in the custody of the Department of State.

[Other chapter designations will follow.]

INDEX.

[For the purposes of this index the several classes of papers deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library are considered as one collection. The Bureau, under existing equipment, can not confine its indexes or catalogues to any one particular class or collection of papers without neglecting others to which there exists at present little, if any, clue. While this series of indexes will, therefore, follow the alphabetical arrangement in the sense of authors, titles, and subjects combined, without regard to the separation by classes of the severally distinct collections of papers, the separated papers of any collection can be readily united by the chapter initial. The existing classification and arrangement of the bound manuscripts (by volume and number) will not be disturbed except where the restoration and preservation of the papers render ripping and rebinding imperative; and in that, as well as in the binding of loose papers, the original classification and arrangement will be followed as closely as may be to avoid the possible confusion consequent upon numerous citations from original manuscripts and references to them by historical writers in their published works.]

ALLEN, JOSEPH. Williamsburg, September 18, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Was captured at Charlestown, with Colonel Laurens; wishes to obtain a station which will not be on the staff; however, submits himself to the will of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 405.

ALLEN, THOMAS. 1777. Of Captain Chapman's company; a court of inquiry on him and others of Colonel Samuel Elmore's regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 259.

ALLIANCE (frigate). 1779. Inquiry into the conduct of Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

———. 1781. Arthur Lee writes at length to Congress as to Captain Landais's conduct in connection with the ship. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 453, 465, 467, and 481.

ALLISON, HENRY (Lieutenant). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

ALLISON, ROBERT. Alexandria, May 28, 1778. William Ramsay and Josiah Watson, general magistrates for Fairfax County, certify that Major George Slaughter was appointed by Allison to purchase provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 194.

ALLMAN, LAWRENCE. Philadelphia, February 14, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses his commission, which he resigns. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 349.

ALMEVAS, ANDRÉ. (No date.) (In French.) A project for doubling the distance a cannon ball carries with the same charge of powder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 459.

ALSOP, JOHN. 1776. Letter from Alsop, Philip Livingston, and Francis Lewis as to powder imported from Curaçoa. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 55.

ALSOP, ——. January 10, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Recommends James Mather for doorkeeper to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 441.

ALVEY, JOHN DURHAM. Headquarters, English Neighborhood, August 24, 1780. To Ebenezer Hazard (Comptroller). Postmaster at headquarters; wishes the difficulties of his position laid before the Postmaster-General; begs speedy action may be taken. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 365.

———. English Neighborhood, August 29, 1780. To Ebenezer Hazard. Invites him to visit him at his quarters; has matters of consequence to relate concerning his office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 375.

———. Tappan, August, 1780. To James Bryson (Comptroller). Wishes Comptroller's bills, on which to keep his accounts, sent him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 369.

———. Headquarters, English Neighborhood, September 1, 1780. To James Bryson. Cattle and grain taken from the inhabitants near Bergen Point; His Excellency returned the former; a letter from Mr. Hazard to Mr. Bache, concerning office of postmaster at headquarters, laid before Congress; letter referred to the committee at camp. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 379.

———. Headquarters, New Hackensack, September 3, 1780. To Ebenezer Hazard. Delay in laying before Congress matters concerning the office of the postmaster at headquarters; wishes to be informed whether it will be worth his while to retain the office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 371.

AMERICA (sloop). 1786. Captain Nathaniel Bailey; Clark & Nightingale, owners; seized at Turks Island by the *Vigilant* (British tender). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 450, and volume 6, page 361.

AMITY (schooner). 1778. Captain Palmer; carries dispatches to Commissioners at Paris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 227.

AMMUNITION. 1779. Colonel Knobelauch offers, through the Prussian Consul (M. Pelloutier), a new frigate, arms, linens, cloth, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 463 and 537.

———. 1780. Making of shot and shell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 557 and 572.

AMSTERDAM. 1782. Letter from W. & J. Willink, N. & J. van Staphout, and De la Lande & Fynje on the subject of the loan from Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 522.

ANDERSON, — (Captain). 1777. Of the ship *Morris*; killed while blowing her up to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 79.

ANERAM, GEORGE. York Garrison, August 8, 1777. To the Governor of Virginia. Requests permission to leave the garrison, where he is detained by Colonel Carrington; Engineer Verneck, with his guns, sailed for the eastern shore that day. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 107.

———. 1778. Resigns his commission as lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

ANSTRUTHER, P. (Lieutenant Royal Fusileers). Carlisle, October 29, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Requests permission to go to Philadelphia for medical treatment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 27.

ANTHONY, PETER. 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

ANTILL, CHARLOTTE. November 17, 1777. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). (In French, with translation.) Requests permission to join her husband, a prisoner of war in New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 131.

———. 1777. To Major Chase. (In French.) Prays permission to join her husband at New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 135.

ANTILL, EDWARD. 1775. Bearer of a letter from Colonel Donald Campbell to General Wooster; has been appointed engineer; is recommended to favor and attention. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.

——— (Lieutenant-Colonel). Chamblée, June 13, 1776. To General Sullivan. Has been sent by General Arnold to collect returns of the troops at each post; gives the number at those already visited. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 5.

———. Wilmington, February 6, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Destitute condition of the troops; the arms at Christian Bridge unfit for use. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 55.

———. 1783. Commands the Canadian Old Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 267.

ANTILL, EDWARD. Golden Hill, December 16, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Desires the position of French translator in his office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 473.

ANTIS, FREDK. (Colonel). 1789. Exploring expedition through the western part of Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 505.

- APPEAL. 1776-1786. Reports of committees on courts of appeal. Chapter A, No. 29.
- APPLETON, NATHL. 1778. Countersigns certain bills of exchange as commissioner of Massachusetts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.
- APPLICATIONS of individuals to the Board of Treasury. 1784-1789. Reports of the board. Chapter A, No. 138.
- APPLICATIONS from the States to the Board of Treasury. 1784-1789. Reports of the board. Chapter A, No. 139.
- ARBUTHNOT, MARRIOTT (Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of the British Squadron in North America). New York, August 30, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has been informed by the commissary for naval prisoners that Lieutenant Welbank, R. N., and Mr. Papley, master of a trading vessel, are in close and cruel confinement at Philadelphia; requests satisfactory reasons for this treatment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 313.
- ARCHER, EDWARD, AND WILLIAM HOLT. April 18, 1778. Award damages (by Cowper & Co.) to William Aylett. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 186.
- ARCHER, HENRY WALDEGRAVE. Philadelphia, August 4, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Accepts, gratefully, "the honour" Congress has conferred on him for his conduct at Stoney Point. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 291.
- . Philadelphia, February 24, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). Lays before Congress his claim for commutation of pay as a captain in the late Federal Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 497.
- ARMAND, — (General). 1777-1786. Letters. Chapter A, No. 164.
- ARMISTEAD, HENRY. March 28, 1781. Memorial showing that bills of exchange, purchased of Colonel William Peachey, were destroyed; prays the Treasurer to issue new ones. (List of bills on inside.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 401.
- ARMISTEAD, WM. Williamsburg, August 19, 1777. Benjamin Harrison recommends him as his successor in the office of deputy paymaster-general of the southern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 115.

———. Williamsburg, August 21, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Desires to succeed Benjamin Harrison as deputy paymaster-general of the southern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 111.

ARMS. 1776. (In French, with translation.) Gonestard de Champigny offers to establish a manufactory of arms in the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 87 and 91.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES FRANCIS (Rev.). July 6, 1778. Chaplain to Second Maryland Brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 213.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN (General). 1776-1778. Letters. Chapter A, No. 162.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, JR. New York, January 21, 1788. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Curtly declines the appointment as judge of the Western Territory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 501.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. Camp near Newport, September 6, 1777. Testimony as to the expedition against Staten Island, in which he was a volunteer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 117.

ARMSTRONG, WM. (Captain Sixty-fourth Regiment). February 21, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Distressed condition of British prisoners of war, owing to the clothing having been stopped in Chester County. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 429.

——— (Major). 1789. Commissary to Ellicott's survey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 455.

ARMY. 1775-1785. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 21.

———. 1780. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 39.

ARMY regulations. 1777. Judge-Advocate-General Laurence asks for construction of article 4. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 161.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT (Colonel). May 29, 1775. William Gilliland congratulates Congress on the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point under the prudent and spirited conduct of Arnold and Ethan Allen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 1.

- . 1775-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 162.
- (General). 1778. He, with John R. Livingston, signs an agreement accompanying circular letter to certain merchants in New York containing a plan of trade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.
- . 1780. Elbridge Gerry corrects certain errors in reference to himself in Arnold's letter to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 227.
- . 1780. John Brown protests against the acquittal from the capital charges preferred by him against Arnold. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 455.
- ARNOLD, JONA. (Dr.). Providence, February 5, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). In 1777 the General Assembly appointed him director of military hospitals in Rhode Island; continued till 1779, when the medical stores were delivered to Dr. William Shippen (Director-General of the United States); Dr. Isaac Foster ordered to audit and settle accounts; two years have passed, and is anxious for a settlement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 399.
- . November 28, 1785. Edward Fox (Commissioner for Hospital Department) incloses his report on Arnold's letter to David Ramsey, to be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 551.
- ARNOLD, SAMUEL. January 5, 1778. Commission as second lieutenant in a regiment from Rhode Island commanded by Colonel Christopher Greene. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 223.
- . September 21, 1778. To Major-General Sullivan. Resigns his commission as lieutenant in the First Rhode Island Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 219.
- ARRIVER, ANTHONY. 1779. On board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain George Geddes, of the brig *Holker*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.
- ARTILLERY. 1777. Romand de Lisle promised the command of a corps, with a higher rank than major; desires to be made colonel without pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 175.
- . September 8, 1778. Captain Lieutenant George Cottnam, of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, asks leave to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 208.

———. 1778. Commissions wanted for the officers in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

———. 1779. A board of general officers appointed by the Commander in Chief to settle the rank of field officers of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 285.

———. 1780. Officers recommended to fill vacancies in the brigade of artillery, Colonel Harrison's battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 515 and 553.

———. 1784. Return of artillery at the garrison at West Point inclosed to Congress by Major John Doughty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 85.

ASGILL, CHARLES (Captain). Lancaster, May 27, 1782. In direct violation of the articles of capitulation, Captain Asgill (British prisoner of war) has been closely confined by Brigadier-General Hazen in the room of Captain Huddy, murdered by so-called refugees; this has been done in consequence of an order from the Commander in Chief; Major James Gordon, of the Eightieth Regiment and field officers of the British prisoners protest to Congress and demand his release on parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 391.

ATKINS, ISAAC (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

ATKINS, STEPHEN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

ATKINSON, ANGELO. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

ATLEE, SAML. J. (Colonel). Philadelphia, April 7, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Understands a "resolve of Congress" has been passed in his favor for \$20,000, one-eighth of what he expected to receive; expended \$160,000 (Spanish) for the relief of soldiers confined in New York; is ruined and his family beggared. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 353.

- . Philadelphia, August 16, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges warrant on the Treasury for \$2,020⁴/₁₀; this is without the interest; begs a resolution may be passed granting interest at 6 per cent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 361.
- . Lancaster, December 20, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Forwards petition of the borough of Lancaster, praying protection for the magazines and other public property there; by order of the Commander in Chief, Lancaster is to be a post for prisoners of war; a guard is therefore necessary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 387.
- . 1780. Account with the United States for back pay, retained rations, and cash paid for the relief of prisoners in New York to the amount of \$2,605⁸/₁₀. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 359.
- . January 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Intelligence received of the mutiny of the Jersey line; they have followed in the steps of the Pennsylvanians; serious consequences feared; General Wayne has arrived to consult on this subject; if Congress would engage to give bounty, the troops at Trenton might be induced to march to suppress this mutiny, which was caused by large bounties to recruits and small ones to them, who had served long. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 395.
- ATLEE, WILLE. Lancaster, October 31, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Forwards application of Lieutenant P. Anstruther, of the "Royal Fuziliers," to go to Philadelphia for medical treatment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 31.
- . Valley Forge, March 10, 1778. Elias Boudinot recommends him as his successor as Commissary-General of Prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 387.
- (Deputy Commissary of Prisoners). Lancaster, June 2, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Acknowledges letter approving his conduct in opposing the Count de Mountford's enlisting the prisoners of war; has been directed by the War Office to allow General Pulaski's officers to recruit such

of the Hessian prisoners as are not shoemakers and tailors not married ; is now at a loss whether to stop it or not ; the bearer, Mr. Simons, goes to New York for directions. Chapter A, volume 1, No. 78, page 175.

———. Lancaster, July 23, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). As the Convention troops passed through this county, many, especially the Germans, left their corps and remained with the inhabitants ; is uncertain whether this was done by permission of the officers or not ; thinks it right to communicate this to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 215.

ATWOOD, — (Master). 1777. Provision ship *Westfleet* for the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

AUDEBERT, PHILIP (Assistant Paymaster-General). Pay Office, Philadelphia, April 9, 1781. Certifies that Monsieur Lotbinière is entitled to eight months' pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 431.

AVERILL, ISAAC (Dr.). 1789. Signs certificate in favor of Joseph Harris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 499.

AVERY, DAVID. Bennington, February 1, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Holds appointment as chaplain in Learned's late brigade ; gives reasons for asking that his resignation be accepted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 345.

AVERY, ELISHA. July 26, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Declines appointment of deputy commissary-general. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 103.

AVERY, JAMES. Boston, July 27, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Incloses letter from Colonel John Allan to the Council of Massachusetts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 303.

———. Boston, October 4, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Is informed that Colonel John Allan's letter was referred to the Board of War ; several papers respecting that department referred to Committee on Indian Affairs ; asks to be informed if any order has been taken on them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 321.

AVERY, JOHN. March 18, 1777. Signs certificate of the appointment of John Lucas as commissary of pensions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 311.

—— (Deputy Secretary). June 16, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Requests to be furnished with commissions, instructions, and bonds for armed vessels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 93.

——. Council Chamber, Roxbury, April 14, 1778. Certificate to the effect that John Lucas was appointed, by joint ballot of the Assembly, commissary of pensions for wounded soldiers on March 18, 1777, in pursuance of resolution of Congress of August 26, 1776. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 215 and 221.

—— (Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts). Council Chamber, November 10, 1780. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Request for blank commissions, bonds, etc., for armed vessels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 383.

——. Boston, May 6, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Reiterates request to be furnished with blank commissions, bonds, etc., for armed vessels. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 417.

AVERY, M. DAVID (Rev.). 1778. Recommended as chaplain by Colonel John Bailey. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 103.

AYCARD, —. August 21, 1783. A statue of Louis XVI shipped on the *Adelaide* in April, 1778, has not arrived; no news of the ship. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 437.

AYLETT, WM. (Deputy Commissary-General). Williamsburg, October 3, 1776. To the President of the Board of War (John Adams). Requests to be informed if he is to contract on the Continental account for pork, etc., for the troops; what officers are allowed forage, and how much; if he is to be allowed a horse, clerk, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 23.

——. November 23, 1776. Copy of contract made with his deputy contractors for supplying the troops of Virginia with provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.

- . Williamsburg, November 26, 1776. To Richard Henry Lee (in Congress). Incloses contracts for victualing the Virginia troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 33.
- . King William, November 30, 1776. To Richard Henry Lee. Method to be followed in the settlement of his accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 45.
- . 1776. Order of the Virginia Council in consequence of his representation as to impossibility of supplying the troops with such rations as are prescribed by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 43.
- . Williamsburg, January 12, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The Continental regiments in Virginia ordered to join General Washington; desires instructions as to disposition of provisions on hand and engaged. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 49.
- . Virginia, January 31, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has written twice as to the allowance to be made to his clerk; can not properly conduct the work of the office without one; Captain Maxwell, appointed to superintend the building of Continental vessels, desires instructions for providing his workmen with provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 53.
- . Williamsburg, February 21, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has seen the advertisement of Mr. Richard Graham, signed "D. C. G.," informing Continental officers of the fact of provisions being laid in by him at Fredericksburg and other places; details concerning provisions, prices, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 59.
- . Virginia, April 9, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses draft in favor of Isaac Van Bibber, of Baltimore, for \$1,666²/₃ for corn, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 67.
- . Williamsburg, April 11, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Details as to difficulties encountered in efforts to raise money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 69.

- . Williamsburg, April 13, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Victualing of the troops and various matters involved in the conduct of his office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 73.
- . Williamsburg, April 18, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Résumé of letter of the 13th instant. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 77.
- . Williamsburg, May 9, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning a letter from Joseph Trumbull (Commissary-General), containing directions as to sending all provisions purchased to Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 81.
- . Smithfield, Va., May 13, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Arrangements for the transportation of provisions to Head of Elk; mariners importunate for their wages and threaten to leave their vessels unless some advance is made. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 85.
- . Williamsburg, May 16, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Arrangements for the transportation of provisions to Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 89.
- . Williamsburg, June 19, 1777. "State of Sundry Cargoes flour, ship^d in Sundry Vessels on Acc^t & risque of the United States, with a State of disbursements." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- . Williamsburg, June 29, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning flour purchased of Carter Braxton for R. Morris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 99.
- . November 27, 1777. Copy of articles of agreement between him and George Purdie for 100,000 pounds of bacon at 5*d.* per pound "current money," to be delivered at Smithfield or other convenient place on James River. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 41.
- . Williamsburg, March 20, 1778. To Captain Wills Cowper. The pork furnished spoiled for want of salt; will lay the matter before the Governor and Council. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 184.

- . April 18, 1778. At his request, Edward Archer and William Holt arbitrate in the matter of pork furnished by Cowper & Co., which failed to come up to the terms of agreement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 186.
- . Williamsburg, May 1, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Acknowledges letter containing sentiments favorable to him; wishes to resign on account of increasing unpopularity; incloses letter to Cowper on the subject of the bad pork furnished. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 167.
- . Williamsburg, June 5, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Wishes instructions in the absence of the Commissary-General; inattention of persons employed to receive and forward provisions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 181.
- . Williamsburg, June 10, 1778. Letter from Duncan Rose to Joseph Hews (Member of Congress) as to a disagreement between Aylett and Cowper about the spoiled pork furnished. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 203.
- . Williamsburg, June 10, 1778. To Joseph Hews (Member of Congress). Sinister reports have been circulated by Hews to his (Aylett's) disadvantage; denies them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 207.
- . Williamsburg, June 10, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Refers to one Copperthwaite, who has authority to examine into the "state of the provisions;" fears Congress disapproves his (Aylett's) conduct of affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 195.
- . Williamsburg, August 22, 1778. To Hughes & Smith. Arms and powder received of them; wishes to establish a regular connection with their house. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 210.
- . King William, August 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has received letters concerning frauds and abuses in provisions from Philadelphia; excuses and explanations; speaks of inclosing instructions to his principal assistant. (The indorsement states that it was not inclosed.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 299.

- . 1782. Letter from William Buchanan to Jonathan Burrall (Commissioner of Accounts), with a list of balances due from the respective deputy commissaries-general of purchases in Virginia; amount of Aylett's was \$752,308. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 379.
- BACHELOR'S DELIGHT (vessel). 1784. Condemned at St. Domingo. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 345.
- BALL, THOMOND. 1776. Carries specimen of flint stone to be examined by Richard Peters (Secretary at War). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 71.
- BARBOUR, JAMES. 1777. Contract for victualing the Continental troops in Virginia, signed by him and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.
- BARNEY, JOSHUA (Lieutenant). Annapolis, March 6, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Has served in the Navy since 1776 as lieutenant; has been three years a prisoner; his present command being that of captain, prays Congress to grant him a commission in that class. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 383.
- BARR, JAMES. Philadelphia, October 12, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Begs an answer to his petition laid before Congress some time ago. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 361.
- BARRACK-MASTER-GENERAL at Philadelphia. 1778. Colonel Isaac Melchior. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 231.
- BARRELL, MARIA (Mrs.). 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Application for permission to go to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 107.
- BARRELL, ——. 1776. Supplies tents contracted for by General Mifflin. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 65.
- BARRETT, SAMUEL. Boston, August 16, 1781. To James Lovell. Joint letter from him and John Pollard, inclosing papers showing they were employed by Major-General Heath to adjust the accounts of the Convention troops (at Newport, while a British garrison); satisfaction given to the people and Government by the conduct of supplies for these troops; requests support for the inclosed petition and justice from Congress in ordering adequate compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 277.

———. Boston, August 16, 1781. Petition signed by him and Jonathan Pollard for compensation for services in connection with Convention troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 281.

BARRY, JOHN. Bordentown, November 26, 1777. To the Marine Committee. Incloses copy of a court-martial held on board the ship *Lion*; the prisoners in close confinement at Burlington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 303, 307, and 311.

——— (Captain). L'Orient, March 23, 1781. To Captain Gallathieu (commander of the *Marquis de La Fayette*). Quotes orders from the Admiralty of the United States and orders him to make ready for sea immediately; his ship loaded with stores for the Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 149 and 314.

———. Philadelphia, October 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Informs Congress that three men in Boston jail were tried by court-martial; the proceedings were sent to Congress; the men to be punished on board the *Alliance*, which is ordered to sea; wishes to know if Congress desires them to be punished or acquitted. (A note on back of letter to the effect that papers can not be found, and copies in the case ordered.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 287.

———. New London, July 24, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Commander of the *Alliance*, convoying the *Marquis de La Fayette*, which, through the blameworthy conduct of Captain Gallathieu, was reduced to a hulk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 329.

———. New London, July —, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Incloses extracts from the log book of the *Alliance* relative to the conduct of Captain Gallathieu, of the *Marquis de La Fayette*, loaded with Continental stores in L'Orient; letters, etc., inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 307.

———. New London, August 1, 1782. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses attested copy of the circumstances relative to the ship *Marquis de La Fayette*, together with a copy of the statement to a committee of Congress, a copy of Captain Robeson's letter, and a copy of the minutes taken from the log book of the frigate *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 321.

———. New London, August 12, 1782. Attested copy of his statement made to a committee of Congress as to the ship *Marquis de La Fayette*, from L'Orient, laden with stores for the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 325.

———. Philadelphia, September 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Joint letter from him and Thomas Read inclosing a memorial relative to the establishment of a navy for the United States. (Memorial not with the letter.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 493.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH (Colonel). 1777. From New Hampshire; on a committee to discuss certain matters connected with the public welfare. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 211.

BARTON, JOSEPH. Newtown, July 9, 1776. To Henry Wesner. Concerning flint for gunflints; has sent sample. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 79.

BASDEN, JOSEPH. Philadelphia, May 14, 1779. Statement of facts in regard to the act of the Assembly of the island of Bermuda for levying a tax on prize goods and of the attitude of the islanders toward British privateers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 253.

———. May 16, 1779. Letter from him and others as to distressed condition of Bermuda. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 257.

BASSETT, BARK. (Lieutenant-Colonel). Fort Miller, July 16, 1777. Memorial signed by him and others requesting a new assignment on account of inability to understand General de Roche Fermoy's orders. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 137.

BATTWELL, DANL. (Rev.). Yorktown, January 5, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). By the resolve of Congress of December 27, is obliged to take the oath of allegiance; can not do so, as he would forfeit all possessions in England; requests passports for himself and family. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 329.

BAYARD, STEPHEN (Major Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment). 1777. Recommends Dr. Jones to be brigade chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 51.

BAYARD, T. (Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment). Philadelphia, January 18, 1782. Joint letter from him and Colonel Daniel Brodhead, asking for the six months' nominal pay that has been allowed to other officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 291.

BAYLEY, JACOB. Newbury, November 20, 1779. To General Gates. Incloses recent intelligence from Quebec; has desired Mr. Dunnot, who was taken prisoner when General Arnold was defeated, to wait on him; is acquainted with affairs in Canada; great importance of its reduction. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 403.

BAYLOR, — (Colonel). 1784. Articles furnished "Baylor's Horse," by order of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 515.

BAYNTON, JNO. Philadelphia, July 11, 1777. Commission as deputy paymaster-general of western department. (Inclosed in letter of resignation.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 325.

———. Fort Pitt, August 5, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has received, through Colonel John Gibson, the cash granted by Congress for his (Baynton's) department; the arrival of Brigadier-General McIntosh (General Hand's successor to the command of the district) prevented his sending his accounts of expenditures of public money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 99.

———. Philadelphia, June 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Resigns his commission as deputy paymaster-general to troops in the western department, and recommends as his successor Mr. John Boreman; is preparing an account of expenditures at Fort Pitt, with the vouchers, and will send them to the auditors for examination. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 321.

BAYNTON, PETER (Comptroller). Philadelphia, October 18, 1780. To Messrs. Walker and Ingersoll. Gives the reasons why the sum proposed as his salary is too small; the secretary and comptroller is the second officer in the Post-Office Department; through his hands all the business must pass; has represented his situation to a former committee, of which Mr. Laurens was president, and would no doubt have been granted ample compensation but that Laurens was called southward. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 25.

—— (Postmaster at Philadelphia). 1781. Frederick King informs him of an attack on Constant Cooper, mail-carrier to Fish Kill. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 577.

BAYTOP, THOMAS. 1778. Captain in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

BEACH, ALLEN (Dr.). 1789. Signs certificate in favor of Joseph Harris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 499.

BEALL, JOSEPHUS. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

BEALL, SAMUEL. Williamsburg, October 16, 1780. To Congress. Mr. Samuel Willson, of Dublin, wishes to become a citizen of the State; is in doubt as to how to bring his property; Joseph Willson, lately arrived, wishes a permit to be granted, directed to all American citizens, to allow Samuel Willson to pass to any port in America in the brig *Hawke*; will give any security needed for his and his crew's good conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 261.

BEAR, AMBROISE. Second chief of the St. John's tribe of Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

BEATTIE, JOHN. New Castle-upon-Tyne, February 19, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Is a manufacturer of linen; offers his services in establishing the business in the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 425.

BEATTY, CHARLES. Georgetown, November 10, 1784. To Congress. Incloses two plats and certificates of land to be used as a seat of government, according to the direction of a committee of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 446.

——. 1784. Certificate concerning two plats of land near Georgetown inclosed to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 448.

——. Account for surveying, making out plat of land, and certificate. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 451.

BEATTY, JNO. (Commissary-General of Prisoners). July 24, 1778. To Congress. Distressed condition of the prisoners on Long Island; they are plundered of their baggage and insulted by the enemy; Mr. Pintard, agent for the prisoners in New York, greatly embarrassed by debt; prays money may be appropriated for their payment; a number of officers remain in New York who have been exchanged, but, owing to debt, can not be discharged. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 13.

———. Princeton, September 11, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Wishes to know why Colonel Connolly is detained; fears trouble in consequence; incloses a letter from Mr. Dick, British commissioner for marine prisoners, relative to exchanging the French in their possession. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 181.

———. Princeton, October 19, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Application made by Mr. Loring for Lord Balcarras and Captain Strangway. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 201.

———. Elizabeth Town, January 3, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Communication with the enemy held from this post only; conflicting orders received from different officers commanding at Elizabeth Town relative to his department subject him to inconvenience; is prohibited from independent action; in consequence wishes Congress to point out the conduct he is to pursue as to exchanges and supplies for prisoners; is placed in a dilemma in regard to exchanges of sea prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 233.

———. January 10, 1779. Answers to the several claims made by Lieutenant Rawdon as to prisoners breaking their parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 271.

———. Elizabeth Town, January 10, 1779. To Joshua Loring. Relative to exchanges; prisoners who have broken their parole, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 275.

———. Raritan Headquarters, January 19, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has received a letter from Mr. Pintard representing the distressed situation of the prisoners in the provost hospital and on board prison ships; hitherto has been permitted

by Congress and the Commander in Chief to send necessities for their support; is at a loss to explain why this indulgence is denied by Lord Stirling; incloses extract from a letter from Mr. Loring relative to officers who have broken their parole; also Lord Rawdon's instructions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 265.

———. Headquarters, February 13, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning the exchange of Lieutenant Hele and the crew of the *Hotham* (sloop); Lieutenant Gault, on whom they have fixed, is not in similar circumstances, as he is not a prisoner of war; the particulars of his capture laid before Congress some time since; desires instructions on this matter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 291.

———. Middlebrook, March 31, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Refers to Admiral Gambier's letter requesting the exchange of Lieutenant Hele; desires instructions in order to reply. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 305.

———. Middlebrook, May 10, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Concerning Colonel Swoope's letter; is of opinion his plea is insufficient for his delay in returning to his captivity agreeably to the summons of the enemy and his parole; the friends of officers who furnished them supplies should be reimbursed; this case does not merit particular attention, however, at this time. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 313.

———. New Windsor, July 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Inadequate pay places him in a difficult position; has already been obliged to spend a third of his private fortune; supposes it is the intention of Congress to give officers a sufficient salary; for himself, only desires a bare subsistence; begs to be informed of their determination. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 329.

———. West Point, November 4, 1779. To Richard Peters. Desires additional pay for his deputies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 387.

———. West Point, November 4, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses duplicate of a letter from General Silliman and others (prisoners); gives details of their capture and present

situation ; wishes this matter laid before Congress at the earliest opportunity. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 393.

———. Headquarters, November 8, 1779. Officers on parole directed by British commissary of prisoners to return immediately ; Beatty desires strict compliance with this summons ; printers in the different states requested to insert the above notice. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 391.

———. Headquarters, December 20, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has directed his agent in New York to make necessary provision for the Spanish prisoners in the possession of the enemy, keeping a separate account thereof ; has considered Mr. Burrow's petition as to wanton destruction of mills, stores, etc. ; is in doubt as to what course His Excellency intended him (Beatty) to take in regard to it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 425.

———. February 25, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Begs his resignation may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 437.

———. Perth Amboy, March 20, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Reiterates request that his resignation be laid before Congress and his successor appointed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 447.

——— (late Commissary-General of Prisoners). Annapolis, May 17, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Concerning the closing of his accounts and his having been paid his salary in " depreciated currency ; " can not believe it was the intention of Congress to fix his salary in paper money ; has faith in the justice of that body. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 441.

———. 1784. John Hopkins informs Congress of his having received a " deputation " to act as a deputy commissary of prisoners for Massachusetts and New Hampshire ; refers to instructions from Beatty as authority for his conduct. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 351.

BEAUFORT, —, COUNT DE. Liege, October 15, 1785. To Congress. (In French, with translation.) Submits

a plan for cultivating and peopling a district under the jurisdiction of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, pages 151, 155, and 167.

———. July 18, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). Wishes to be made Minister Resident in Holland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 511.

———. Liege, July 18, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). (In French, with translation.) Concerning the office of Minister Resident in Holland; his fitness for the place; his possessions and summary of his revenues. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 513 and 517.

BEAULIEU, — (Lieutenant). August, 1780. To Congress. Has presented many petitions to Congress, which have always been referred to the Board of War; nothing decided by them, so appeals again to Congress; is in the greatest distress, and wishes to be reimbursed \$13,653, as appears by account rendered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 11.

———. Philadelphia, February 23, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Was a lieutenant of cavalry in the legion lately commanded by Count Pulaski, and prisoner of war on parole; has lost his baggage, and is not yet well of his wounds; is in want of money and clothes; begs to be provided with means of relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 113.

BEAUMARCHAIS, — DE. June 17, 1778. His letters and memorial inclosed by M. de Francey to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 167.

———. 1778. Extract from the agreement between him and the Commercial Committee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 209.

BEAUMONT, H. (No date.) To — Peters. Was informed that Congress would make good the loss of baggage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 1.

BEAVEN, WILLIAM. Philadelphia, January 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Respecting settlement for goods taken by clothier and quartermaster generals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 233.

BEAZLY, EDWARD. 1783. Commissioner of Charlestown, head of Chesapeake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 219.

BECKER, — (Major). 1776. By order of the Board of War, is to take charge of the sick of Shee's and Magaw's battalions who have recovered and desire to join the army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 64.

BEDAULX, CHARLES F. Yorktown, February 2, 1778. To Congress. Set out for America from Rotterdam on a vessel loaded with powder and small arms; vessel captured by the English; petitioner put in jail, but escaped; desires a lieutenant-colonelcy in the army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 361.

———. Yorktown, February 4, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Refuses to serve with the rank of major; desires to return to Holland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 365.

———. Philadelphia, November 16, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Memorial concerning his obtaining his commission as lieutenant-colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 221.

———. Philadelphia, November 17, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Refers to his former memorial, delivered by the M. de Lafayette, as to his commission; is ready to accept any offered to him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 209.

———. Philadelphia, November 18, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Incloses a letter of Count Pulaski in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 213 and 217.

BEDDEL, — (Colonel). (No date.) Cannon sent to Colonel Warner at Longale. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 3.

BEDFORD, GUNNING (Deputy Muster Master-General). Ticonderoga, August 30, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses muster rolls and details of matters concerning the troops of New York and Connecticut. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 1.

———. Philadelphia, November 2, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). His report in compliance with the order of His Excellency to muster the troops under the command of General Schuyler. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 5.

——— (Colonel). June 12, 1777. To Jonathan D. Sergeant. Calls him to account for attempts to injure his character; demands an apology or a meeting. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 193.

———. 1777. To Jonathan Sergeant. As he is refused that satisfaction a gentleman is entitled to, demands a meeting with pistols at the Center House. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 197.

BEDKEN, HENRY (Captain Light Dragoons). Philadelphia, April 4, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has made repeated application to the Board of War for money to discharge the debts contracted for payment of the troops enlisted under the immediate direction of Colonel Armand by order of His Excellency; begs speedy redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 161.

BEDLOW, WILLIAM. 1779. Of New York. To be auditor to the main army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 307.

———. New York, March 20, 1789. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Concerning the postage on General Armstrong's letters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 529.

———. September 27, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Is much distressed at the loss of the office of postmaster. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 609.

BEDLOW, — (Commissioner). 1775. Sent by the New York convention to superintend the work on the fortress in the Highlands (West Point). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

BEEKMAN, GERARDUS. 1778. Circular letter from John R. Livingston to certain merchants of New York containing a plan of trade and agreement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.

BEERS, NATHAN. January 30, 1785. Petition signed by him and others, agents appointed for the settlement of accounts of the Connecticut line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 443.

BELKNAP, WM. (Lieutenant). April 15, 1776. In Colonel James Livingston's First Canadian Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.

BELL, FREDERICK MTT. (Captain Commandant). Fort Miller, July 16, 1777. Of Colonel Hale's regiment; memorial signed by him and others requesting a new assignment on account of inability to understand General de Roche Fermoy's orders. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 137.

BELLEGARDE, EUGENE DE (Marquis and Lieutenant-General). Savoy, September 18, 1789. To — (?). Has inherited from his uncle (General Ogleshorpe) lands in America; desires the continuance of the friendship bestowed on his uncle, advice, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 605 and 625.

BELLONA (brig). Philadelphia, December 18, 1780. To Major Benson, Charlestown. (By flag.) Thanks him for the humanity with which he and his family were treated on the passage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 319.

———. 1780. James Davidson writes to Congress an account of the reason why the brig *Bellona* did not proceed to New York; the Board of War will not permit him to send this explanation to the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 315.

BELLS (church). 1777. Richard Henry Lee writes to Robert Morris asking that these may be given to make cannon for the *Randolph* and *Delaware*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 158.

BELSCHES, JAMES, Jr. Philadelphia, May 19, 1783. Has been authorized by William Allen and others to go to the State of New York to bring back their negroes; numbers of them carried to Nova Scotia; was directed to go to Major Bibby, secretary to the commandant, and state his business; was told that if the negroes were willing to return to Virginia permission would be given, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 395.

BELTON, JOS. Philadelphia, May 7, 1777. To Congress. Is authorized to superintend and direct the altering of one hundred "musquets;" sees no prospect of reward for his invention, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 175.

———. Philadelphia, May 8, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Will engage to arm any number of men so they shall prove equal to double the same number in battle. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 175 and 183.

———. Philadelphia, June 14, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Concerning his invention in connection with firearms. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 203.

BELZOEN, HURON &. 1784. Letter in the matter of the condemnation of the *Bachelor's Delight*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 345.

BENNET, ——. 1779. Carries dispatches from R. H. Lee to James Lovell, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia; Bennet an honest, good man. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 275.

BENSON, EGBERT. Albany, February 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Accepts the office of procurator in the State of New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 77.

———. Poughkeepsie, September 30, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts the appointment of judge of a federal court for settling a matter in question between South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 525.

BENSON, GEORGE. Philadelphia, March —, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter from him and B. Bankson, jr., clerks in the office of the deputy commissary-general of issues in the city; are "languishing in distress;" wishes their pay to be made equal to the Quartermaster-General's clerks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 157.

BENSON, ROBERT. Fishkill, January 21, 1777. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Twenty dollars and thirty shillings advanced to Mr. McCloskey by the convention to defray his expenses to the eastward. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 125.

——— (Secretary). In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, Kingston, April 16, 1777. Order to the committee (General Scott, Colonel Dewit, and Major Tappen) to take the parole of Major Edminston, who is to be sent to Philadelphia, agreeably to the opinion of General Washington. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 173.

———. Kingston, April 23, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Represents the case of Major Edminston, prisoner of war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 169.

BENYOWSKI, F. Q., BARON DE. 1779. To Congress. (In Latin, with translation.) Offers his services to the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, pages 415 and 419.

———. Philadelphia, May 9, 1780. To Congress. Begs help from Congress to enable him to reach Spain; came to bear arms in the American cause; is the heir of his cousin, Count Pulaski, who never drew pay for his services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 461.

———. Philadelphia, June 30, 1780. Begs to be allowed so much money as will take him to his native country; resources all exhausted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 481.

BERMUDA. 1779. Resolution of Congress permitting the inhabitants to purchase in, and export from, South Carolina 500 barrels of rice, subject to certain restrictions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 263.

———. 1779. Starving and distressed condition of the inhabitants; letters, memorials, and reports of committees relative thereto. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 241-267.

BETSEY (schooner). Charlestown, S. C., December 15, 1779. Invoice of 24 barrels of rice shipped by Gervais & Hall to Hon. John Mathews. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 13.

BETSY (brigantine). 1785. Irwin, captain. R. Hoge informs Congress of the capture, while on her way from Alexandria to Cadiz. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 361.

BIDDLE, CLEMENT (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Perth Amboy, August 14, 1776. To Richard Peters. Necessity of establishing some method by which the Flying Camp and militia are to account for necessaries and accouterments furnished them; begs this may be laid before the Board of War; was empowered by Congress to name an assistant quartermaster-general; has selected John Shaw; another should be appointed at Philadelphia; suggests Gustavus Risberg. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 85.

———. Perth Amboy, September 8, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Blankets received from the Committee of Safety all delivered to troops; other necessaries greatly needed; desires directions from Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 89.

- . Fort Lee, November 1, 1776. To the Board of War. By order of General Mercer, has purchased blankets of the militia returning home and furnished them to the Flying Camp; as its time, however, expires with the year, he wishes instructions as to payment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 105.
- . Brunswick, November 17, 1776. To ———. Gives intelligence of the reduction of Fort Washington; Lord Stirling assures him there are eight regiments (exclusive of General Stephen's brigade at Amboy) ready to march when their services are required. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 109.
- . Headquarters, Morristown, April 2, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). By order of His Excellency, has expresses in constant readiness to convey dispatches on the shortest notice. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 161.
- (Colonel and Commissary of Forage). Hills Mills, Chester County, September 11, 1777. To Congress. Is commanded by General Washington to forward the news of the unfortunate issue of the day; several cannon lost; the troops marching toward Chester, and will take post on Ridley Creek. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 249.
- (Commissary-General of Forage). White Plains, September 6, 1778. To Mr. Pettit. Great consumption of forage; a regular supply desired; large quantities of corn and oats from Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; if the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut would take effective measures more might be drawn from thence; proposes that General Washington write to the different legislatures to assist agents in the collection of forage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 177.
- (Colonel). New Windsor, July 29, 1779. Reasons for refusing to pay Adams's account for forage; deficiencies appear from brigade returns; will pay for what was actually purchased on production of receipts and certificate from the forage master that it was deficient when supplied. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 297.
- . Camp Perackness, July 17, 1780. To Committee of Congress in Camp. Incloses letter from Mr. Dunham, superintendent of purchases in New

Jersey, in answer to an application to furnish pasturage; has no money to pay for it, so desires that a requisition may be made on the superintendent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 505.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS (Captain). On the *Randolph*, September 1, 1777. To Robert Morris. Is ready for sea, but waits for men; a bounty offered; captains of privateers trying to carry off his men; apparently no redress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 237.

———. September 12, 1777. To Robert Morris. Names of prizes taken by the *Randolph*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 241.

———. 1777. Captain of the frigate *Randolph*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 127.

———. (No date.) Petition signed by the officers of the *Randolph* praying the removal from the ship of Lieutenant Panatiere de la Falconer, who disgraces the service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 245.

BIDDLE, OWEN (Agent for Commissary of Forage). 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Incloses a letter stating difficulties of the agents employed in purchasing forage, which should be referred to Congress; holders of corn expect a higher price, and at present are unwilling to sell; consequent difficulty in supplying the Army; private persons should be prevented from monopolizing corn and grain, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 197.

——— (Assistant Commissary-General of Forage). Philadelphia, October 25, 1779. To Charles Pettit (Assistant Quartermaster-General). Relating to increase of pay and allowance to the officers in the forage line about to be made by Congress; details as to forage, salaries, rations, etc.; rank of officers in the forage department and those in the Quartermaster-General's department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 379.

BIENIEWSKY (Count). Philadelphia, May 6, 1782. To Congress. Left Poland, became brigadier-general in France, and major-general in Germany; now offers his services to the United States; submits a plan and proposals, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 299.

- BIGELOW, JNO. Philadelphia, August 18, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Ill health prevents his staying longer in the city; a committee has been appointed to consider General Gates's letter, which he (Bigelow) waited on Congress with some time since; requests that the report may be considered, and he furnished with an answer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 113.
- BIGELOW, — (Major). 1775. Present at the storming of Quebec. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 21.
- BIGGS, BENJN. (Captain Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.
- BIGNALL, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- BIGNALL, WILLIAM (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- BINGHAM, WM. St. Pierre, May 10, 1778. To Congress. Incloses copy of Dominica Gazette containing a declaration by the French Ambassador in London acknowledging the independence of the United States; points out the effect on English politics. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 481.
- . St. Pierre, July 6, 1778. To Congress. Incloses copies of papers found on board an American brig for St. Eustatia; cargo, lumber; gives various details connected therewith; affairs in St. Eustatia and St. Pierre. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 503.
- . Philadelphia, November 17, 1781. To Congress. His former letter referred to superintendent of finance; memorial not sent; no action possible till both papers be submitted; begs it may be referred at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 273.
- . New York, March 21, 1787. To Congress. An arrangement made with the government of Martinico for reimbursement of advances made him; it becomes necessary to transfer, on the books of the Treasury, a balance to the credit of that account; desires Congress

to authorize the Comptroller to grant certificate as evidence of this debt. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 533.

———. March 22, 1787. Detailed account of transactions by which certain sums were advanced to him as commercial agent at Martinico. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 537.

BINNEY, B. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

———. November 30, 1780. To Mr. Clarke (Chairman of the Medical Committee). The director-general orders him to proceed immediately to take charge of the sick at Petersburg, Va.; impossibility of obeying, as for two years he has received neither pay nor clothing; is provided with no means of transportation, money, or horses; begs consideration of this statement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 97.

———. Philadelphia, February 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests leave to resign his office as physician and surgeon; begs it may not be thought that he proposes this on account of recent orders to proceed to Virginia; lack of means to provide for his family compels this step. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 92.

———. Philadelphia, February 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Informed Congress on the 3d that circumstances compelled his resignation as hospital physician and surgeon; some members of Congress apprehensive that he has appropriated a sum of public money issued for other purposes; assures Congress this is an entire mistake; incloses letter to the chairman of the Medical Committee in explanation; to prove readiness to continue in the service, is willing to proceed to the southward as soon as a proper sum be granted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 88.

———. 1781. Petition to Congress signed by him and others of the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 265.

———. (No date.) Resolved, that as Dr. Binney received no commission as physician and surgeon, it be considered that he declines the office, and it is declared vacant. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 101.

———. (No date.) To Mr. Clarke (Chairman of the Medical Committee). Reasons which forced him to resign; is ready to proceed to duty upon receiving so much of what is due as will support his family in his absence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 103.

BIRCH, S. (Brigadier-General and Commandant, British Army). New York, November 29, 1780. Letter signed by him and others admitting supplies to New York for the relief of the prisoners on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 203.

BIRCHARD, ——— (Major). 1779. Commanding the German regiment in Wyoming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 243.

BIRD, MARK. Reading, January 24, 1777. To Robert Morris. Will send 4 tons of nail rod iron to General Schuyler at Albany shortly; has sent the last cannon to Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 129.

——— (Colonel). 1777. Plan proposed by him for purchasing cattle in the Southern States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 133.

BLACK, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

BLACKNEY, WILLIAM. 1779. "Boy" on board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

BLAINE, EPHM. (Deputy Commissary of Purchases). Lancaster, January 4, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). The difficulties which attend the purchasing of provisions; exorbitant demands of the people for necessities; scarcity of beef, etc., obliges him to resign his commission of deputy commissary of purchases for the middle department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 323.

——— (Commissary-General of Purchases). Philadelphia, December 4, 1780. To the Board of Treasury. Is to be absent some time; leaves Mr. George Morton

to attend to the business of the office; requests the payment of the balance due Major Forsyth. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 413.

—— (Commissary-General of Purchases). Newburg, March 8, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Rapid depreciation of Continental money; justice should be done those who have claims against the public; a field for fraud opened by the resolutions of the 26th of August; is averse to granting people the power of issuing certificates for the payment of debts; is desirous of obtaining returns and accounts of his deputies in order to adjust them finally; various details relating to his department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 129.

—— (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases, Pennsylvania). 1782. Balance due from him as a deputy commissary-general of purchases. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 379.

BLAIR, ARCHD. Williamsburg, October 20, 1779. Decision of Congress allowing Patrick Lockhart compensation for services as commissary of purchases in 1778. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 359.

—— (C. C.). Richmond, July 28, 1785. To John Jay. Transmits Mr. Valk's exequatur as consul from the Netherlands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 481.

——. Virginia, February 29, 1788. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses copies of acts passed by the General Assembly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 571.

BLAIR, JOHN. 1778. Captain lieutenant in Colonel Charles Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

BLAIR, JOHN (Agent to the Late First and Third Jersey Regiments). December 9, 1784. To Congress. Memorial as to final settlement of accounts; has incurred heavy expenses; still retains a number of certificates which belong to individuals and will be claimed; is obliged to leave the State; desires to be instructed as to his future course. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 453.

BLAIR, SAMUEL (Rev.). 1780. Recommended for chaplain to the brigade of artillery by General Knox. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 553.

BLAKE, EDWARD (Commissioner Continental Loan Office of South Carolina). 1780. Copy of temporary certificate signed by him and William Gibbs (Commissioners of the Continental Loan Office of South Carolina) as to money received into the office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 254.

BLANCHARD, ELIAS. September 21, 1778. To Major-General Sullivan. Resigns his command in the Continental Army; ill health and inadequate salary the cause. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 189.

BLAND, THEO. (Colonel). Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Respecting his rank, to which he thinks he has a claim. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 21.

———. Farmindell, January 26, 1780. To Congress. Acknowledges the flattering resolutions of Congress when accepting his resignation of the command at Charlottesville. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 433.

BLEECKER, LEOND. New York, June 4, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Desires an appointment, but does not specify what. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 589.

BLISS, THEOD. Montreal, August 14, 1776. To Rev. William Emerson. General Burgoyne permits him to write; awaits decision of Congress on the cartel of May 28 between Captain Foster and General Arnold. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 81.

BLODGET, JONATHAN (& Co.). Boston, May 10, 1776. Inventory of stores taken out by him from docks and harbor of Boston. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 26.

BLOOMFIELD, MOSES (Dr.). 1778. Commission as senior physician and surgeon of the general hospital in the middle district. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 59.

———. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. October 7, 1780. Elected to the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 111.

———. General Hospital, December 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Resigns his commission; the late hospital plan makes it impossible to serve longer with credit; wishes to know why a distinction should be drawn between medical gentlemen and those of the line; has confidence Congress will do justice as to past services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 53.

———. Philadelphia, June 10, 1781. John Cochran (Hospital Director) recommends various surgeons and mates to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of himself and others. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 37.

BLUE MOUNTAIN VALLEY (transport ship). 1776. Dempster, captain; captured by Lord Stirling; cargo, arms and ammunition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 59.

BOARD of Treasury. 1780. The Secretary requires General Greene to give particular estimates as to the uses the advances are to be applied to. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 315.

———. 1785. Arthur Lee accepts the position of Commissioner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 657.

———. 1785. Walter Livingston accepts the position of Commissioner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 631.

BOGER, BD. Germantown, May 19, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). An exchange proposed between Mr. Lawson (of the Continental service), a prisoner in Virginia, and himself. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 51.

BOND, GEO. (Deputy Secretary). In Congress, July 10, 1780. Resolution of Congress appointing a committee to inquire into the mode of conducting business in the Department of the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 331.

———. Philadelphia, August 7, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Desires the advice of Congress as to his conduct; has been "drawn" to march with the militia of the State, but as an officer under the immediate appointment of Congress is in doubt; is unable to pay the enormous fine which alone would excuse him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 1.

- . Philadelphia, November 25, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). A balance of \$300 in specie due him from the United States; prays Congress to grant a warrant for \$10,000 on the Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office; dire necessity drives him to trouble Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 45.
- . Philadelphia, May 16, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Wishes his salary increased. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 303.
- . Secretary's Office, July 10, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Requests leave of absence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 317.
- . November 11, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Requested, some time since, an increase of salary; was informed it was "inexpedient to raise salaries;" is in pressing difficulties for want of a reasonable addition to it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 357.
- . Secretary's Office, December 16, 1782. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Lays before Congress an account of his alarming financial condition, in the hope that an increase of salary may be allowed him; when first appointed possessed considerable money, all of which is gone; is deeply in debt; has also performed various extra services for which he thinks himself entitled to reasonable compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 361.
- . Princeton, August 20, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Requests leave of absence for ten or twelve days to go to New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 403.
- . Princeton, October 18, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Is embarrassed by the support of himself and family; since coming to Princeton finds his salary inadequate; begs speedy relief, or will be forced to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 413.
- . Princeton, October 30, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Owing to pressing private affairs, asks leave to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 409.

BOND, P. Philadelphia, October 2, 1787. To John Jay. Incloses Mr. Miller's commission as British consul and deputy commissary, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 549.

———. Broadway, August 11, 1789. To John Jay. Incloses his commission as His Majesty's Commissary of Commercial Affairs within the United States; details concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, the office of commissary, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 597.

BOND, THOS. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and other officers of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. Philadelphia, November 28, 1780. To Colonel Bland. The warrant granted him on the State of New Jersey unpaid; Colonel Clark received a sad account of the sufferings of the sick near Morristown from Dr. Moses Bloomfield, who is prevented by illness from appearing before Congress; therefore has requested him (Dr. Bond) to apply for a small warrant on the Loan or Lottery Office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 49.

———. 1781. "List of the Officers of the Medical Department with Amount of their Pay for a Month." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 5.

———. 1781. Petition to Congress signed by him and other officers of the Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 265.

———. 1785. Concerning hospital accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 539.

BONDFIELD, JOHN. Bordeaux, November 12, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses M. Mirabeau's motion in the National Assembly soliciting wheat from the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, pages 629 and 641.

BON HOMME RICHARD (ship). 1779. Paul Jones, captain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

BOOKER, GIDEON (Captain Third Georgia Battalion). Savannah, August 29, 1778. One of a court of inquiry on Lieutenant Wilson's complaint; in his letter to the commandant, sets forth his being obliged to resign, as he received none of his pay in the Continental currency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.

- . 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert, signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.
- BOOTH, JAMES. New Castle, Delaware, July 28, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses duplicates of the Delaware laws. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 521.
- BORDEN, JOS. Bordentown, April 7, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Sends the box of "musquet" cartridges belonging to the County of Burlington; the county entitled to pay or their equivalent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 167.
- . Bordentown, November 2, 1784. To Congress (sitting at Trenton). Petition recommending his town for seat of government. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 445.
- (late Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for New Jersey). Bordentown, October 11, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Lately wrote in favor of Mr. Ewing, but, on consultation with his grandson, proposes to hold the office himself; has his checks and papers, but his accounts are not settled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 497.
- BORDEN, M. DE. Philadelphia, March 20, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Details his services to the United States, and asks recognition of them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 155.
- BORDLEY, WM. August 21, 1777. To William Paca (Member of Congress). Account of the movements of the enemy's fleet since their arrival in the Chesapeake. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 225.
- BOREMAN, JOHN. Philadelphia, October 14, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Lately appointed paymaster to the western district; a warrant issued for \$200,000 in favor of William Palfrey (Paymaster-General) for the payment of troops in the department; is unable to obtain it from the Treasurer, owing to a special order granted to Chaloner & White for their claim in preference to other demands; suggests that any further delay will be detrimental to the public service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 363.

- . Philadelphia, November 2, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Came to Philadelphia by order of Colonel Daniel Brodhead, commanding the western department, to obtain money to pay the troops at Fort Pitt and other posts; no prospect of getting the necessary sum, so lays the matter before Congress; wishes Congress to fix his own compensation; so far has not appropriated any of the moneys received to this purpose. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 37.
- . Philadelphia, December 8, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). On the 2d ultimo applied to Congress for a sum sufficient to pay the western army, under command of Colonel Brodhead; has waited three months; repeats his demand to Congress; hopes, also, the question of his pay will be settled. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 61.
- BORRE, —, LE CHEVALIER DE. Paris, October 29, 1776. Assent of the King (Louis XVI) to contract entered into by him with Silas Deane. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 141.
- . Paris, November 30, 1776. Copy of contract between him and Silas Deane. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 147.
- . Portsmouth, March 19, 1777. (In French.) Incloses compact made with Silas Deane at Paris, by which he entered the service of the United Colonies; also a letter addressed to Dr. Franklin by Mr. Deane. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 139, 147, and 152.
- . Philadelphia, September 14, 1777. To Congress. Requests wagons to carry his baggage safely; wishes forage supplied him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 253.
- . Trenton, September 15, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Resigns his commission as brigadier-general; has reason to believe false reports have been circulated about his conduct, so gives exact account of the occurrences; desires inquiries. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 257.
- . York, October 1, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Begs that justice may be done him without delay; the impossibility of his serving under General Sullivan will be seen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 265.

- . York, October 4, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Restores his commission, according to resolve of Congress; asks indemnity for expenses, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 279.
- . York, October 5, 1777. Reiterates request to be indemnified for expenses in coming to America. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 283.
- BOSE, — (Baron). York, April 6, 1778. To Congress. Urges the consideration of his petition; came from Russia two years since to offer his services to the United States; has been taken prisoner four times by the British; plundered of his property; finally escaped, and is in need. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 455.
- . May, 1778. To Congress. Begs that his distressed situation may be considered; recounts his sufferings. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, pages 455 and 489.
- BOSTWICK, ELIJAH (Captain). 1789. Signs a certificate in favor of Joseph Harris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 499.
- BOUDINOT, ELIAS (Commissary-General of Prisoners). Camp Middlebrook, June 16, 1777. To the Secretary of the Board of War (Richard Peters). Forwards nine prisoners of war, who doubtless will be sent to Lancaster; the present state of the Army does not allow a guard; they will be forwarded from post to post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 207.
- . June 20, 1777. Examination of Mr. —, prisoner on parole, as to distressed condition of our prisoners; inclosed by him to the board. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 215.
- . Camp Middlebrook, June 20, 1777. To Richard Peters. Sufferings of the prisoners on Long Island and in New York; without food, clothes, or friends; incloses the examination of a person on his parole for five days, therefore his name is kept secret. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 211.
- . January 10, 1778. To Hugh Ferguson. Extract from a letter informing him of regulations which must govern the provisioning of prisons after February 1. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 337.

———. January 11, 1778. To the Secretary of the Board of War (Richard Peters). Complains of General Howe's cruelty in refusing permission to supply our prisoners in Philadelphia with clothing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 339.

———. Valley Forge, March 2, 1778. Substance of his report to General Washington as to the state of the prisoners in New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 391.

———. Valley Forge, March 10, 1778. To General Gates. Situation of the prisoners of war; no proper place for them; they constantly escape from the private houses where they are placed without a guard; blames the Board of War; the Hessians "let out" to work by order of the Board of War or resolution of Congress; barracks in Massachusetts Bay almost done; incloses a copy of the substance of his report to His Excellency, the General; as he has been elected to Congress it will be necessary to appoint some one to take his department; recommends William Atlee, of Lancaster. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 387.

———. April 4, 1778. To Major-General Gates. Has sent orders to Mr. Peters to forward all officers detained at Hanover and Yorktown; General Lee is permitted to come to camp; Colonel Allen to be exchanged for Colonel Campbell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 455.

———. Valley Forge, April 17, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). The prisoners ordered to be sent from Hanover detained, by resolution of Congress, at Lancaster; great embarrassment caused thereby; explanations as to how matters relating to exchanges stand; begs an immediate answer and instructions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 461.

———. Elizabethtown, November 21, 1783. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Incloses letters from Dr. Franklin and copy of definitive treaty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 421.

BOULDIN, THOMAS. Bohemia, July 11, 1776. Officer of a regiment raised and commanded by Richard Ellis. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 251.

BOUNDARY line. February 18, 1789. Andrew Ellicott appointed to run the line between the States of New

York and Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 441.

BOURNEUF, CHEVALIER DE. (No date.) To Congress. Has been three months in the country and is still unappointed, though assured by the agents in the French islands that he would shortly be honorably placed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 9.

BOWDOIN, JAMES. Boston, October 17, 1776. To General Washington. Incloses list of French officers lately arrived from Cape François and offering their services to the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 101.

———. Boston, December 21, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Lately informed Congress that M. Fanieul and a number of French officers had arrived from Cape François; a petition of theirs to our General Court has been sent for the consideration of Congress; M. Fanieul intends going to Philadelphia to lay proposals before that body. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 119.

———. Boston, November 7, 1778. To General Washington. Introduces John Temple, who has held offices under the Crown as surveyor-general and one of the commissioners of customs, etc.; was deprived of them at his refusal to join in the measures for oppressing America; intends to pay his respects to him (Washington). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 205.

BOWEN, JABEZ (Deputy Governor of Rhode Island). Providence, March 22, 1783. To Robert Livingston. Transmits estimate of damages done by the British troops in the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 387.

———. Providence, December 15, 1789. To General Washington. A motion lost in the General Assembly as to advisability of calling a convention on the Constitution; congratulations on its adoption by North Carolina; various towns in Rhode Island and all the mercantile interests federal; the farmers against it, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 613.

BOWIE, — (Rev.). 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

- Box, D. Providence, May 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Joint letter from him and S. Johnston, lately brigade major and adjutant (General Varnum's); are thrown out of their accustomed duties by a late resolve of Congress substituting lieutenant-colonels and majors of battalion; General Gates refuses to consider their case; no provision seems to be made for them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 317.
- BOYD, ADAM. July 4, 1777. To Thomas Burke and John Penn. Inconvenience to North Carolina chaplains by the resolve of Congress setting aside their appointments and striking their names off the pay list when distant from their homes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 219.
- BOYD, ROBERT (Dr.). Philadelphia, April 19, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Wishes to resign his position as surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Battalion on account of illness. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 45.
- BOVER, PETER. Boston, May 14, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Declines appointment of auditor of accounts in the northern district. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 485.
- CALDWELL, ——. Philadelphia, June 26, 1776. Letter from Mease and Caldwell to Richard Peters (Secretary at War). Sick of the Third and Fifth Pennsylvania battalions having recovered, desire to rejoin their regiments; the persons who lodged and nursed them in Philadelphia have applied for payment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, pages 63 and 64.
- CHAMBLI and St. Johns. November 24, 1775. Letter from William Livingston to the President of Congress (John Hancock). Distribution of prisoners taken from the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 39.
- CHAMPIGNY, GONESTARD DE. Nantz, September 25, 1776. To Congress. (In French, with translation.) Offers to establish a manufactory of arms in the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 87 and 91.
- CHAMPION, HENRY (Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases, Connecticut). 1782. Balance due in his accounts with William Buchanan, of Baltimore. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 379.

CHANDLER, JOHN (Colonel). January 30, 1778. Invoice of clothing merchandise for his regiment, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dyer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 133.

CHAPLAINS. (No date.) Louis Lotbiniere writes to the President and Delegates as to the exclusion of chaplains from the increased pay allowed to officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 279.

CHAPMAN, — (Captain). Judgment of a court of inquiry on Thomas Allen, of Captain Chapman's company, said to have been inclosed in Colonel Elmore's letter of April 1, 1777, to General Schuyler. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 259.

CHARLES TOWN (Maryland). November 10, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Joint letter of commissioners of "Charles Town at the Head of Cheasepeak" recommending that place to Congress for the federal city. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 219.

CHARMING PEGGY (brigantine). 1777. Lyon, master; from Jamaica to New York; taken prize by the frigate *Randolph*, Nicholas Biddle, captain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 27.

CHARTON, HY. L. Philadelphia, May 14, 1786. To John Jay. Contradicts the report that Albert Gallatin was killed by Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 519.

CHASE, THOMAS (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Boston, February 15, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Congress has allowed captain's pay and rations to him as assistant quartermaster-general, but he expected the allowances of a lieutenant-colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 74.

———. Boston, February 10, 1778. Copy of his letter concerning difficulty of obtaining supplies for the Army; his accounts all ready to send in. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 141.

———. Boston, May 2, 1778. Copy of his receipt to Major Jonathan Pollard, aid-de-camp to Major-General Heath, and to Samuel Barrett, agent for supplies, for \$96,521 $\frac{2}{3}$ received by them from Mr. Geddes, paymaster for Convention troops of Saratoga, which is in full discharge of the account for wood and

straw supplied those troops from the time they arrived at Cambridge to March last. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 285.

—— (late Deputy Quartermaster-General). Boston, April 14, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Petitions for reimbursement of advances made for medicines, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 235.

——. May 18, 1786. His memorial sent to Roger Alden (Deputy Secretary of Congress) by J. Hardy from the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 437.

CHATEAUFORT, IGNATIUS ROMAIN CHEVALIER D'AIRSTAY DE. August 4, 1785. Recognized as Consul for France, and his exequatur and notification forwarded to him at Charleston by Governor Caswell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 295.

CHAUMONT, —. 1779. Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, ordered by Dr. Franklin to put himself under the public management of Chaumont. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

——. 1781. Member of a court of inquiry on Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 467.

CHENEY, ANDREW FRANCIS. 1777. Debarred from benefits of the proclamation of the General Assembly of Maryland of February 13, 1777, against sundry inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties engaged in an insurrection "against the powers and measures of Congress." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

CHERRY VALLEY. November 12, 1778. Account of the loss of the forts communicated by Jacob Klock, Frederick Fisher, and Daniel Whiting to General Hand; by General Hand to Governor Clinton; and by James Gordon and Jellis Fonda to General Van Schaick. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 203-208.

CHILD, CALEB. Warren, June 1, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Claims damages for loss of house and effects incident to the destruction of a magazine by the enemy and for subsequent imprisonment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 187.

CHURCH, W. S. London, July 12, 1780. To Ferdinando Raymond (Paris). Books sent the previous day; exultation in London over the taking of Charlestown; insolent attitude of the English toward America; every nerve will be strained to send men and ships to destroy us; list of books sent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 487.

CILLEY, JOS. (Colonel). Ticonderoga, June 7, 1777. Joint letter from the colonels of New Hampshire regiments for clothes and arms. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 169.

CLAPHAM, JONAS (Colonel). Camp near Lancaster, October 1, 1777. To Colonel F. Lightfoot Lee. Requests assistance in procuring cash from Colonel Harrison for various supplies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 109.

CLARK, ABRA. Elizabeth Town, December 21, 1778. To Congress. Incloses depositions with respect to General Maxwell's conduct on the tender of a writ of habeas corpus for removing certain prisoners; Cornelius Hetfield apprehended on suspicion, which arose from an intercepted letter, directed to "C. H.," supposed to be he; he is entitled to the privileges of the laws, and General Maxwell could be apprehended for the contempt shown in the present case; thinks it best to lay the matter before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 287.

———. Elizabethtown, August, 9, 1779. To the Delegates of New Jersey. Presents the case of Captain Nathaniel Randolph, a prisoner confined in New York; might be exchanged for Colonel Billop, a prisoner on parole; desires that the case may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 401.

CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS (Colonel). December 13, 1782. John Dodge's account of the Illinois western country when taken possession of. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 425.

———. Falls of Ohio, April 26, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Indians in great confusion; desire peace, yet fear it; will send messages to western tribes, letting them know a general peace is intended shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 231.

CLARK, JNO., Jr. Yorktown, January 24, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Signifies his acceptance of the appointment as an auditor to settle the accounts of the main army on certain conditions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.

———. York, February 10, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has determined to accept appointment as an auditor of accounts of the main army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 137.

——— (Auditor). Pawling's Precinct, September 29, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Acknowledges receipt of the resolve of the 17th instant; has directed the Adjutant-General to insert it in the orders of the day; will endeavor to stop the unwarrantable practice alluded to in it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 237.

———. Harrison's Purchase, September —, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Joint letter from him and James Johnson, auditors for the main army, acknowledging acts sent and thanking Congress for augmenting pay of clerks and increasing rations. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 205.

———. Philadelphia, January 23, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Mr. William Bedlow recommended to Congress as well qualified for the office of auditor to the main army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 307.

———. Auditor's Office, March 12, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Joint letter from Clark and James Johnson, auditors of the main army, requesting an increase of pay and the appointment of an assistant; recommend Captain Joseph Howell for the position. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 321.

CLARK, JONATHAN (Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon, signed by Clark, while a prisoner on parole. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

———. 1781. Distress of southern army under Colonels Few, Twiggs, and Clark. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 347.

CLARK & NIGHTINGALE. Providence, February 5, 1788. To John Jay. Inclose papers relating to the seizure of the sloop *America*, at Turks Island, by Alexander

Drysdale, commander of the *Vigilant* (tender in the service of the British custom-house). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 361.

CLARKE, J. C. (Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.

CLARKE, JOHN J. (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; beg interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

CLARKE, JOS. 1778. Certain bills of exchange countersigned by him as Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.

CLARKE, MARTHA. Boston, January 11, 1781. To Samuel Adams (Member of Congress). Joint letter from her, James Swan, and John Merchant, executors of Major Samuel Clarke; wish duplicates of certain bills of exchange issued to them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.

CLARKSON, GERARDS. (Dr.). Philadelphia, August 7, 1778. Certificate as to Colonel B. Flower's ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 178.

CLARKSON, J. I.. Treasury Office, June 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Wishes this letter laid before Congress; on November 3, Mr. Charles Lee resigned the appointment of secretary to the Board of Treasury, since which he has done the duties; in consequence of a resolve of Congress, directing the accounts of the officers of the civil list to be settled, requested a certificate from the board that he has done duty as secretary, in order to have his accounts liquidated at the rate of \$1,100 (specie) per annum, being the salary of the place; the Auditor-General passed his account in pursuance of the certificate, and will give proof that he deserves the pay, which he begs may be allowed him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 41.

CLARKSON, MATTH. Limerick, January 28, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Accepts appointment as auditor of accounts in the main army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 133.

———. Philadelphia, August 1, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Was marshal of the court of admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania when appointed one of the auditors of accounts of the main army; begs to resign the latter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 184.

CLARKSON, M. Philadelphia, March 23, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has waited in the city, according to order of Congress; General Arnold having resigned his command, is no longer one of his aids; intends volunteering in the army to the southward should said order be rescinded. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 325.

———. Philadelphia, March 25, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has been punished unheard; has served his country faithfully, and is ready to do so again; protests against the resolve of Congress, but will go before that body to receive their reprimand. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 329.

CLARKSON, ——. September 11, 1780. Indebtedness to Joseph Abraham on post-office account. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 381.

CLAYPOOLE, D. C. Philadelphia, August 17, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Incloses a memorial. (Inclosure missing.) Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 51.

———. Philadelphia, December 30, 1783. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Incloses a printed copy of the index for the Journal of 1779; also his account. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 227.

CLING, — (Captain). 1776. Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

CLINTON, GEO. (Colonel). July 17, 1776. Commanding the Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

CLINTON, GEORGE (Governor). Poughkeepsie, February 23, 1778. Proclamation proposing certain overtures to the disaffected counties in New York (Vermont). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 150.

- . Poughkeepsie, July 8, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Will forward copies of laws passed at the last meeting of the Legislature; disorders prevail in the northeastern part of the State; the inhabitants wish to separate and form themselves into the State of Vermont; stringent measures should be speedily taken to prevent this; the wisdom of Congress will suggest what those shall be. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 173.
- . Poughkeepsie, October 31, 1778. Proclamation concerning disaffection in the northeastern portion of New York (Vermont), and making clearer the proclamation of February 23. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 253.
- . Poughkeepsie, November 24, 1781. To R. R. Livingston. Has charged the justices of the supreme court with collecting returns of damage done the State by the enemy; will transmit as soon as received: Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 75.
- . Poughkeepsie, April 7, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Copy of letter inclosing papers for his information; the State has endeavored to raise two regiments on bounties of unappropriated lands; one hundred are mustered, and are in service; if the recruiting still continues and the men on enlisting could be clothed and subsisted, these corps could be brought into the field the ensuing campaign; the Legislature is anxious that Congress should do this. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 83.
- . Poughkeepsie, August 4, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Incloses copy of concurrent resolutions of the 20th and 21st of July; acknowledges receipt of letter and inclosures. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 141.
- . New York, January 28, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Introduces the bearer, Captain Jonathan Laurence; is a gentleman of merit, and desires to make an application to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 563.
- CLINTON, HENRY (Sir). Headquarters, April 20, 1782. To Governor Franklin. Concerning the murder of Captain Huddy by refugees from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 87.

———. April 26, 1782. To Governor Franklin. Extract from a letter forbidding the removal or exchange of any prisoner without his order and approbation; desires a report of the names and numbers of prisoners of war in loyalists' possession and where confined. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 91.

CLOWES, JOHN. 1777. Joint letter from him and others relative to disaffected state of New Castle and Kent counties. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 173.

CLYDE — (Colonel). November 14, 1778. News brought to Fort Plank of Indian attack on forts in Cherry Valley. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 207.

CLYMER, DANIEL (Commissary of Prisoners). Hartford, October 11, 1777. To Richard Bache. Concerning the situation of Governor Franklin, confined in jail at Litchfield. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 111.

CLYMER, GEORGE. Pittsburgh, March 27, 1778. Certificate of the commissioners for the western department clearing Colonel George Morgan from charges of infidelity in his public trust as agent for Indian affairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 433.

———. Pittsburgh, March 31, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Letter from him and Samp. Mathews, commissioners for the western department; necessity of defending the frontiers against the Indians; requisitions for men sent to the different counties; general condition of the country; a meeting arranged with the chiefs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 437.

———. Pittsburgh, April 27, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Report of commissioners at Fort Pitt as to Indian affairs in the vicinity; measures taken for protecting the frontiers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 155.

———. June 19, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Incloses petitions of Captain Robert French (mariner) and his wife, of Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 387.

COCHRAN, JOHN. New York, May 11, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts ap-

pointment as a commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 315.

———. Continental Loan Office, New York, July 14, 1787. To the Board of Treasury. The salary inadequate; requests to be allowed a sufficient sum to discharge properly his duties in the Continental Loan Office, so as to give satisfaction to the public. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 335.

COCHRAN, JOHN (Physician and Surgeon-General to Army Medical Department). 1779. Memorial signed by him and other officers of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. New Windsor, February 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges receipt of act appointing him Director-General of the Military Hospitals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 11.

———. May 25, 1781. Letter and extracts "on the melancholy situation of the Medical Department." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, pages 1, 33, and 35.

———. Philadelphia, June 10, 1781. To Congress. Recommends certain gentlemen to fill vacancies in the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 37.

———. Camp Peekskill, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Acknowledges letter inclosing act promoting hospital physicians and surgeons; information concerning the Medical Department; suggests the appointment of hospital chaplains. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 63.

———. (No date.) To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Letter from the Director of the Military Hospitals, representing the bad situation of the Medical Department, distresses of the sick, and necessities of the surgeons; want of pay has caused the resignation of sundry valuable officers; Dr. Hagan, hospital physician and surgeon, has sent in his resignation; requests that the hospital officers may receive their letters free of postage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 1.

CONFEDERACY (ship). 1779-1780. Disabled and put into Martinique for repairs. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 487, and volume 12, page 7.

- . 1780. Application of the officers as to accommodation for themselves and crew till the ship be ready for them again. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 345.
- . 1781. Captured by the *Roebuck* and *Orpheus*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 371.
- DEFIANCE (brig). 1777. — Sellew, master; cargo (flour) shipped on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- DE GRAAF (letter-of-marque ship). (No date.) Taken at "Staten." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 31.
- DELAIRE, THOMS. La Rochelle, November 17, 1789. To Thomas Jefferson. The *Young Mary* (Odds, captain), from Philadelphia for Bordeaux; cargo, tobacco; ashore near La Rochelle; little hope of getting her clear; necessity of a consul or agent; would like to be made agent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 243.
- DEPLAPLACE, W. (Captain). Hartford, June 27, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Joint letter signed by him, Andrew Philip Skene, and Joseph Morland; insufficient sum allowed them per week for board; this does not suit their rank in the Army, and can not receive assistance from friends. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 21.
- . Hartford, October 23, 1775. Memorial in behalf of himself and brother officers, prisoners in Hartford; destitute condition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 23.
- . Wethersfield, May 2, 1776. To Congress. States his situation, losses, and grievances as a prisoner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 35.
- DELAWARE. July 18, 1776. Memoranda of W. Allibone; flint quarries on the river. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 7.
- . 1776-1789. State papers. Chapter A, No. 70.
- . 1777. Muster roll of the independent company of foot raised for the safeguard of the pilots, etc., near the town of Lewes and the coast of Delaware Bay, commanded by Captain William Peery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- . 1782, 1783, and 1787. Acts. Chapter A, No. 75.

- DELAWARE Indians. 1778. Hostile attitude; no hope of a treaty of peace with the chiefs at Pittsburg. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.
- DELLIENT, A. (Brigade Major). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.
- DENISON, NATHAN (Colonel). Wyoming, June 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The settlement much exposed to Indian depredations; great need of ammunition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 395.
- DENNING, WM. New Windsor, May 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Accepts appointment of Commissioner of Accounts at the Board of Treasury, vice Mr. Benezet; asks instructions as to the duties of the office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 195.
- . Treasury Office, August 11, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). He and Ezek Forman acknowledge resolution of Congress "inquiring into the mode of doing business in the several offices of the Treasury;" ask that the reply may be postponed till the return of Mr. Gibson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 325.
- . Philadelphia, October 30, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks Congress to accept his resignation from the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 309.
- . Philadelphia, November 11, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests leave of absence; also that a warrant may issue on Thomas Smith (Continental Loan Officer for Pennsylvania) in his favor for \$20,000. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 313.
- . New York, December 6, 1784. To Hon Egbert Benson. Is obliged to decline "appointment offered" him on account of ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 89.
- . New York, January 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Wishes redress for several evils which he finds in his office (Commis-

sioner for Settling the Accounts of the Quartermaster-General's Department). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 92.

DENNING, ——. Treasury Office, August 4, 1780. Member of Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 373.

DENNING, ——. 1784. Appointed sole auditor for the settlement of accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 515.

DENNY, ——. 1784. Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer fears Mr. Denny will not accept his seat in Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 305.

DEPARTMENT of State. 1786-1795. Letters, papers, and journals delivered from the office of the Secretary of Congress and from the Department of State. Chapter A, No. 187.

DEPARTMENT of War. 1776-1788. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 27.

DEROCHEFERMOY (Brigadier-General). Ticonderoga, June 27, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). (In French, with translation.) Bad condition of the posts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; not more than 2,000 men, not including the corps of artillery; his own brigade numbers 320; too few to defend the different posts; not well provided with provisions, etc.; the savages threaten an attack upon Fort George. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 94-99.

———. Fort Miller, July 16, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Memorial of the commanding officers of battalions in his brigade requesting a new assignment on account of their inability to understand the general's orders, his knowledge of English being imperfect. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 137.

———. Fort Edward, July 25, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). (In French, with translation.) Distress at the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, ordered by General St. Clair; great precipitation in the evacuation; affairs badly conducted; 10,000 men could have held the two posts; through default of numbers, Mount

Hope, an important post, was neglected; Fort Schuyler threatened by 1,800 men; only 200 to hold it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 107 and 110.

———. Albany, August 5, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Was prevented from starting for Philadelphia by the arrival of a number of Indians of the Six Nations; a messenger dispatched to General Schuyler with letter, a copy of which follows; information given by Indians as to affairs in Canada; one declares that country almost destitute of troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 116.

———. Kingston, August 10, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). A party of Indians were to have joined him at Albany; they are without arms; he desires to serve the United States, and has already done so in the northern and southern departments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 113.

———. York, November 30, 1777. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Lost his "equipage" at Trenton and Ticonderoga; wishes three months' pay due him advanced. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 133.

———. Yorktown, December 31, 1777. To Congress. Is dissatisfied with the answer returned to his memorial; desires the rank he thinks his due or the sum of money mentioned. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 149.

———. Yorktown, 1777. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). In consequence of a resolve of Congress is in Philadelphia; General Gates orders him to return to the northern army; wished to be given a brigade; was told none was vacant; representations on the subject; is the oldest brigadier in the Continental Army; was deprived of his command by General Schuyler on account of imperfect English; services of various sorts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 129.

———. January 2, 1778. To Congress. Concerning a sum of money due the family of a wagoner who died of smallpox. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 153.

———. (No date.) To Congress. Prays that body to come to a determination about employing him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 49.

———. (No date.) To Congress. Wishes to be made brevet major-general, with the pay of that rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 45.

DES EPINIERS (Major). Philadelphia, December 3, 1778. To Congress. Requests leave of absence to go to France; his uncle, M. de Beaumarchais, wishes him to serve during the whole war. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 231.

———. 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Asks leave of absence to go to France. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 261.

DESDEVENS, MAURICE. 1783. Writer of a slanderous letter against Captain Lewis Garanger. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 399.

———. New York, July 1, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). Has presented his claims to Hon. Mr. Harrison; hopes he may not be refused justice. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 179.

DESHON, JOHN. New London, April 26, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Begs to resign his place on the Navy Board. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 383.

DESPATCH BOOK. 1779-1789. List of letters received. Chapter A, No. 185.

———. 1781-1783. "Despatch Book or Daily Journal." Chapter A, No. 126.

———. 1786-1790. "Despatch Book or Daily Journal." Chapter A, No. 127.

DESPINS, LOUISE. November 10, 1775. To ——. (In French.) Asks the release of her husband. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 5.

DESTOUCHES (The Chevalier). Newport, April 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). (In French.) Acknowledges His Excellency's letter; expresses the wish, common to himself and the officers of his squadron, of being of service to the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 379.

DEVEAUX, PETER. Philadelphia, January 25, 1781. To Georgia Delegates in Congress. Represents the distresses of the southern army; between 400 and 500

under Colonels Few, Twiggs, and Clark are nearly destitute of clothing; feels it a duty to communicate these facts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 347.

———. Philadelphia, March 28, 1781. To Georgia Delegates in Congress. Incloses certificate and asks to be allowed six months' pay due while aid to Major-General Gates. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.

DEWITT, CHAS. April 13, 1779. Member of Committee of Arrangement for New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 205.

DEWITT, SIMEON (Assistant Surveyor). 1780. Joint letter to R. Erskine (Surveyor-General) signed by him and B. Lodge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 342.

——— (Geographer to the United States). Philadelphia, June 17, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Defines the limits, etc., of the map of the seat of war about to be published by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 27.

———. Headquarters, August 5, 1783. To Mr. Williamson or Dr. McHenry (Members of Congress). Wishes to know if Congress intends abolishing the office he now holds. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 16.

———. New Windsor, January 12, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Concerning his continuing in his present position and the additional surveys needed to perfect his maps; \$1,000 would probably be needed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 57.

DEWITT, THOMAS (Captain). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

DIANA (SNOW). 1779. Taken by Captain Geddes on her voyage from London. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 154-161.

DICK, JAMES (British Commissioner of Marine Prisoners). New York, September 2, 1778. Extract from a letter concerning the exchange of the French prisoners in the possession of the British. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 183.

—— (Secretary to the Admiral). New York, February 3, 1779. Requests the exchange of Lieutenant Hele for Lieutenant Gault. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 273.

DICKEY, — (Captain). 1777. Acts as guide to Armstrong in the attack on Colonel Buskark's regiment; expedition against Staten Island; regiment at Dutch Church and Deckers Ferry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 117.

DICKINSON, JOHN (Chairman). Annapolis, September 14, 1786. Report of the commissioners appointed to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 191.

——. Annapolis, September 14, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). At the commissioners' request, incloses copy of their report to the legislatures of the States by whom they were appointed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 187.

——. Wilmington, November 21, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Declines appointment as judge of the federal court for determining a question at issue between South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 195.

DICKINSON, PHILEMON (General). Trenton, September 13, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The enemy landed 1,000 men at Elizabethtown; another detachment had crossed Second River; they met little opposition; the enemy have withdrawn from Rhode Island to New York; Major Putnam at Trenton. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 123.

——. Trenton, September 13, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Will bring forward the New Jersey militia with all possible expedition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 119.

——. Trenton, September 15, 1777. To Congress. Incursion of the enemy into New Jersey prevented the militia from marching, agreeably to the requisition of Congress ordering them to join General Washington's army; sufferings endured by them; orders just arrived from the Governor and Council to march the militia from the western division; the store of provisions will be an object to the enemy; the force to oppose them insufficient. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 131.

———. Trenton, June 9, 1778. To Colonel Scudder. Communicates General Washington's instructions as to mode of attacking the enemy; the men to be concealed and to act in small parties, with a constant fire on front and flanks. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 164.

ESTAING, COUNT D'. 1778. Letters. Chapter A, No. 164.

FLINT. 1776. William Maclay's discovery of a vein or quarry on Penn's Creek. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, pages 69 and 71.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. 1771-1778. Commissions of foreign consuls. Chapter A, No. 128.

———. 1776-1781. Letters of committee. Chapter A, No. 79.

———. 1778-1789 (and 1821 in continuation). Commissions of foreign ministers and consuls. Chapter A, No. 129.

———. 1783-1785. Letter book (chiefly instructions to the American Minister to France). Chapter A, No. 116.

———. 1785-1786. "Resolve Book." Motions and resolves of Congress in reference to the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Chapter A, No. 123.

———. 1785-1788. Letters of John Jay. Chapter A, No. 80.

———. 1785-1789. Records of the correspondence between Mr. Jay and Don Diego de Gardoqui. Chapter A, No. 125.

———. 1785-1789. Transcript of the reports of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Chapter A, No. 124.

———. 1785-1790. Record of letters. Chapter A, No. 121.

FOREMAN & GIBSON. 1781-1788. Letters. Chapter A, No. 62.

FOREST, — DE LA. 1778-1790. Letters. Chapter A, No. 96.

FORMAN, DAVID (Brigadier-General). Middletown, June 20, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). One hundred and sixty sail of the enemy's fleet in New York harbor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 101.

———. Shrewsbury, July 23, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Movements of the enemy's fleet; information by a deserter as to General Howe's army; two Hessian regiments left to guard Staten Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 103.

———. Freehold, April 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The eastern mail taken by two inhabitants and carried to Sir Henry Clinton; hears, through the same channel, of an embarkation taking place for Delaware Bay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 447.

FORMAN, EZEK. Treasury Office, August 11, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Letter signed by him and William Denning; the committee of Congress have taken offense at the conduct of the commissioners of the Treasury; had no idea or intention of offending; if charges have been preferred against them, they wish to know it; they rely on the justice of Congress; wish the inquiry, agreeably to resolution of Congress of July 10, to be made, though would like it deferred till the return of Mr. Gibson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 325.

———. Treasury Office, August 24, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning the inquiries by the committee of Congress into Treasury business; the commissioners desire this to be made; conscious of their own rectitude, etc.; incloses resolution of Congress of July 10. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 333.

———. Treasury Office, November 13, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks two or three weeks' leave of absence; also an advance of money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 425.

———. 1780. "Claim against the United States by Ezekiel Forman Stated for the Consideration of a Committee of Congress." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 383.

- . 1780. Extract from a letter concerning the movements of the enemy's fleet; news received of an engagement between Count de Ginhen and Admiral Rodney, who lost a "seventy-four" and had three ships of the line taken; is blocked up at St. Lucia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 318.
- . 1780. Fixes the price of the flour lent by him to the United States in 1779. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 423.
- . 1780. Lays before Congress his claim for flour furnished the public in 1779, through the application of Mr. Wederstrandt, assistant commissary of purchases for the eastern shore of Maryland; incloses letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 417.
- . 1780. List of letters and papers concerning flour lent by him on application of Colonel Chambers, on account of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 359.
- . 1780. "The true value of the Flour claimed by Ezekiel Forman," lent in September, 1779, when the price was £70 a hundred. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 368.
- . Treasury Office, February 21, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning the payment of his claim; is dependent on this for his taxes, support of his family, etc.; if Congress will be pleased to order \$1,200 of new bills, will endeavor to make it answer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 435.
- . Philadelphia, February 24, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks the payment of the balance due him for flour lent the army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 439.
- . Treasury Office, March 9, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Letter from him and John Gibson, jr., asking that their salaries be placed on the same footing as those of the commissioners of the boards of War and Admiralty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 307.
- . Philadelphia, March 14, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). For three months has been soliciting payment for flour furnished the

Army; a report for an advance has been laid on the table: begs His Excellency to interest himself to have it passed upon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 443.

———. Philadelphia, April 3, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). States facts relative to his claim for payment for flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 459.

———. Philadelphia, April 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Joint letter from him and John Gibson, jr., concerning charges against the Commissioners of the Treasury, made by the Treasurer of Loans; hopes Congress will call for the report on these charges made by their committee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 463.

———. April 21, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Wishes his claim may be referred to a board competent to take order thereon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 467.

———. Philadelphia, April 24, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning charges against the Commissioners brought by the Treasurer of Loans; every effort made by him and Mr. Gibson to obtain a decided opinion; the influence of Chief Justice McKean has prevented justice being done; desires either acquittal or condemnation; offers his resignation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 473.

———. Philadelphia, May 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Rejoices at Mr. Morris's appointment as financier; refers to charges against himself; is accused of misapplying the warrants of Congress, interlining and altering the records of the office, etc.; the charges altogether unsupported. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 477.

———. Treasury Office, June 8, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Requests a warrant for \$1,000, one-fourth of what is due him for flour, on Mr. Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 485.

———. (No date.) Warrant passed by Congress in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 489.

FORMAN, SAMUEL (Colonel). Kildare, June 15, 1778. To Hon. Nathaniel Scudder (Member of Congress for New Jersey). Complaints throughout the militia of

their pay being held back; had promised to send it to Major Cook for the men who assembled at Tom's River; on finding themselves deceived, disbanded and went home; has been five times to the paymaster, with less encouragement than at first; has received orders to keep up an incessant fire on the enemy as they march through the State, but has not one cartridge per man; has applied to Governor Livingston without success; begs these grievances may be redressed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 161.

FORREST, URIAH (Major Third Maryland Regiment). May 6, 1777. To Charles Carroll. The detachment now at Bristol in want of money; Colonel Stone's regiment in the same circumstances; £475 sufficient for a month's pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 83.

FORRESTER, JAS. (Captain). 1779. Member of a court-martial on Patrick Roach. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.

FORSYTH, — (Major). Philadelphia, December 4, 1780. His accounts to be settled; Ephraim Blaine (Commissary-General of Purchases) requests that he be given an order for the balance and add \$250,000, twice that being due for purchases made by his agents since his departure from North Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 413.

FORT ALDEN. November 15, 1778. Edward Hand gives Governor Clinton information of the taking of the fort by the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 205.

FORT EDWARD. 1777. Brigadier-General Ebenezer Learned, on receiving his promotion, took the field and proceeded to the fort. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 203.

FORT GEORGE. 1777. Attack threatened by the savages. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 94-99.

FORT JOHNSON. November 15, 1778. Colonel Van Schaick's regiment advanced to the fort. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 205.

FORT MCINTOSH. War Office, December 13, 1785. H. Knox (Secretary at War) represents to Congress the necessity of regular communication between the seat of government and Fort Pitt and Fort Edward. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 617.

FORT MONTAGUE. 1776. Inventory of stores taken by E. Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 37.

FORT NASSAU. 1776. Inventory of stores taken by E. Hopkins. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 37.

FORT OF THE ONEIDAS. May 23, 1778. Samuel Kirkland (missionary) informs Captain De Tousard that he has been ordered by General de La Fayette to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Gouvion in the building of the fort. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 157.

FORT PITT. 1781. Officers at "Head Quarters." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

FORT PLANK. November 15, 1778. An attack threatened by the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 205.

FORT STANWIX. 1777. After the evacuation of Ticonderoga, Brigadier-General Ebenezer Learned marched his brigade to the relief of Fort Stanwix. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 203.

———. 1784-1786. Treaty. Chapter A, No. 174.

FORTRESS in the Highlands. 1775. Progress of the work of building; list of ammunition, cannon, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

FORTUNE (sloop). 1777. Pursued by two British frigates on her voyage from New York to Demerara. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 145.

FOSTER, ISAAC (Dr.). 1778. Deputy medical director of military hospitals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 399.

———. Boston, November 29, 1780. To the Honorable Medical Committee. Dr. Muhlinberg (chairman) has informed him of his not having been reappointed in the new arrangement; must at least be furnished money to pay debts due from the department; the officers should be paid in the new emissions; many stores unpaid for. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 491.

FOSTER, ROBERT. Boston, April 2, 1777. Bearer of papers relating to affairs in Nova Scotia; hopes they may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 63.

- FOSTER, — (Captain). 1776. Cartel arranged between him and General Arnold not ratified by the Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 25.
- FOSTER, — (Captain). (No date.) The snow *Nancy*, loaded with salt, from France; consigned to Hughes & Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 199.
- FOUQUET, —, Jr. 1777. List of French officers engaged in the Continental service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.
- FOUQUET, —, Sr. 1777. List of French officers engaged in the Continental service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 113.
- FOWLER, ALEXANDER (Captain). Philadelphia, January 18, 1779. To Congress. Incloses memorial representing the injustice and harshness received from the British since leaving their service and joining the American cause; misrepresentations made to General Gage; brought before a British court like a criminal; Captain Benjamin Charnock Payne testifies against him; his letters intercepted; one from Colonel George Morgan produced in court; commenced an action in London against General Gage for £5,000; has lost the case, and costs amount to £200; wishes Congress to compensate him for sufferings, etc.; testimonials as to conduct, etc., when in the British army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, pages 237 and 239.
- FOWLER, A. Pittsburgh, May 24, 1780. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Concerning the seizure by the Spaniards of his boat and goods; copy of order of the Spanish commandant at the Natches; great injustice done him, as some boats were allowed to pass. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9 page 555.
- . Pittsburgh, October 1, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Wishes redress for losses sustained by the seizure by the Spaniards of a boat and goods. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 547.
- . Philadelphia, September 29, 1787. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Has petitioned the Spanish Ambassador for a recommendation to the Governor of New Orleans for permission to transport 3,000 or 4,000 barrels of flour to that city; if allowed this, will be relieved from present embarrassments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 571.

FOX, EDWARD. Arch Street, December 2, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). In September laid before Hon. Henry Laurens a plan for "effectually preventing the future circulation of counterfeit bills of credit, &c.;" plan approved of; a committee appointed by Congress to confer on the subject; has heard nothing further. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 295.

—— (Commissioner for the Hospital Department). Philadelphia, December 9, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Incloses letter from John Brown Cutting (late Apothecary-General to Military Hospitals), with sundry depositions; desires the instructions of Congress as to settlement of Cutting's accounts, as papers, vouchers, etc., have been lost by accident. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 255.

——. December 29, 1784. Certificate as to Dr. J. B. Cutting's books and papers, to be used in settling his accounts; a balance is due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 275.

——. New York, April 14, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Has received the resolution of Congress requiring the commissioners to remove their office to New York; states reasons why the settlement of public accounts will be delayed and embarrassed by his office becoming stationary; the main business of the hospitals was transacted in Pennsylvania; the accounts could be more easily settled there; the death of Dr. Potts caused great confusion; the places superintended by Drs. Foster and Potts must be visited for settlement; hopes Congress will pardon the liberty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 539.

——. New York, November 28, 1785. To David Ramsay, "Chairman of Congress." Incloses report on Dr. Jonathan Arnold's letter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 551.

GIBBS, WM. (Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for South Carolina). Philadelphia, July 24, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The public treasury and loan office removed from Charleston, on the landing of the British, by order of the Governor; ordinance passed by the General Assembly on Major-General Lincoln's application

empowering the Governor to draw on the loan office; details concerning his conduct; want of money, etc.; copy of temporary written certificates issued by order of the Governor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 254.

GIBSON, GEO. (Colonel). Philadelphia, January 23, 1779. To General Washington. Concerning two State regiments unnoticed by the Virginia Assembly in their act passed for the reënlistment of their troops; the men anxious to reënlist; prays for His Excellency's orders on the subject. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 133.

GIBSON, JOHN (Auditor-General). Treasury Office, August 26, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). The bills of credit ordered to be struck by Congress nearly completed; if further emission be necessary, begs an immediate consideration of the report before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 163.

GIBSON, JOHN, Jr. Philadelphia, November 26, 1779. To Congress. Accepts appointment of commissioner of Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 179.

———. February 27, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Asks for ten days' leave of absence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 235.

———. Treasury Office, December 11, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Application made by Pennsylvania for a view of the laws of the several legislatures of the United States, with regard to the emission of the new money; the board can not suffer the laws to be taken from the Treasury without knowing the pleasure of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 281.

——— (Commissioner of the Board of Treasury). Treasury Office, March 9, 1781. To Congress. Joint letter from him and E. Forman, wishing their salaries to be made equal to those of commissioners of the boards of War and Admiralty. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 307.

———. Philadelphia, April 27, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning a pipe of wine purchased at the sale of the cargo cap-

tured by the *Saratoga* (man-of-war); begs Congress to admit the amount and let it be placed to his credit on the Treasury books; a considerable amount due him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 319.

GILBANK, JNO. (First Lieutenant South Carolina Continental Regiment of Artillery). Yorktown, July 23, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Was intrusted by Hon. William Lee, at Paris, with the inclosed packet; was directed to deliver it in person; was detained at Nantes, as no vessel was sailing for America; has just arrived on the *Governor Livingston*; sends packet by the Governor of Virginia; must join his regiment; was taken three times by the English; gives latest news from Europe; number of French fleets. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 149.

GILES, EDWARD. Philadelphia, December 6, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). In March received a brevet commission of major; the officers serving at the siege of York have been advanced one month's pay and £20; he has received neither; desires only justice, which others in similar circumstances have received. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 377.

—— (Major). Philadelphia, December 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Refers to his letter of the 6th instant, in which application was made for two months' pay; the certificate of rank issued by the late Board of War entitles him to neither command nor pay; is only an honorary badge; recites his claims to rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 381.

GILLESPIE, GEO. Princeton, N. J., March 12, 1776. To Jonathan Searjeant (Delegate in Congress). Letter signed by him, Alexander McDonald, and T. W. Sanders, all from the West India Islands; protest against being forced to sign "The Association" or giving reasons for declining. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 19.

GILLEYLEU, WM. Philadelphia, April 10, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has been detained in the city many weeks by the settlement of his accounts; can not obtain payment; has served the country faithfully; begs a warrant for his pay to enable him to return to his home. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 323.

GILLON, A. Nantes, August 29, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has been in France seven months endeavoring to execute the business on which he was dispatched by South Carolina; his requests denied by those in power; incloses packet for South Carolina Delegates; details as to his conduct and observations; various matters concerning the fleet fitted out at L'Orient; as he wished to avoid interfering in its command, proposed that he and his officers should go as volunteers; draws attention to Mr. Franklin's reply to this, also to the conduct of Captain Jones; Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, ordered by Mr. Franklin to put himself under Captain Jones, of the *Bon Homme Richard* (Jones's private property), but publicly under the management of M. Chaumont; hopes an inquiry may be made into the courts held at L'Orient by Captain Jones, which seem to him repugnant to the rules of Congress made for the guidance of naval officers and men; Captain Robeson, of South Carolina, president of the "curious" court of inquiry into Captain Landais's conduct and that of his men, requested by Gillon to withdraw therefrom; while in Europe desires to be of service; has received every aid from Messrs. Lee and Izard; underhand opposition to their measures, however. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 167.

———. Amsterdam, March 1, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Assurances of the friendly disposition of the Hollanders toward the United States; possibility of obtaining a loan there. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, pages 238 and 259.

———. 1782. The frigate *South Carolina* chartered on behalf of the State of South Carolina from the Prince de Luxembourg. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 629.

GILMAN, JOHN TAYLOR. New York, August 12, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Has been appointed commissioner for adjusting accounts between the United States and individual States; requests leave of absence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 589.

———. Exeter, N. H., September 12, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Through ill health is unable to attend to the duties on the board of commissioners; resigned the office of

treasurer of New Hampshire; if his immediate presence is necessary, will also be forced to tender his resignation as commissioner. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 597.

———. Exeter, N. H., December 28, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Has recovered his health sufficiently to proceed to New York and attend to the business as one of the commissioners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 621.

GILMER, GEORGE (Dr.). Charlottesville, June 22, 1783. To Hon. Theodorick Bland. The confusion in the hospital arrangement makes the settlement of his accounts well-nigh impossible; has had the advice of Drs. Faysoux, Gould, and Wilson; various details connected with the affairs of the hospital. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 407.

GIRARD, — (Lieutenant). February 3, 1779. To Congress. Desires a commission as captain in the Army of the United States and the brevet of major. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 137.

GIRBY, SIMON. 1778. He, with La Motte, has gone down the St. Lawrence with as many men as can be spared from Detroit in consequence of hostile attitude of the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

GIST, M. (General). Baltimore, October 24, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has come to Baltimore pursuant to General Gates's orders, of which copy is inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 267.

———. Annapolis, November 10, 1780. Instructions from General Greene. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 345.

———. Philadelphia, May 24, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses instructions from Major-General Greene, also his letter; in pursuance of these instructions, it has been necessary to be constantly at Annapolis; expenses amount to a considerable sum; has no public money for such a purpose; private resources exhausted; desires an order on the Continental Treasury in Maryland for £400; a recent letter from General Greene desires him to

join the troops under his command; is anxious to discharge all obligations before leaving. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 341.

GLASGOW (prison ship). 1776. Captain Francis Proctor and Corporal Jeremiah Low, of Fredericksburg, confined on board in New York harbor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 93.

GLENTWORTH, GEO. (Senior Surgeon). 1779. Memorial signed by him and other officers of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

GLOVER, JOHN (Colonel). 1775. Certificate as to voluntary services of Samuel Langdon (president of Harvard College) as chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 27.

GODDARD, MARY K. (Mrs.). December 23, 1789. Memorial relating to her removal from the post-office in Baltimore; asks to be reinstated and incloses schedule of moneys received from 1776 to 1781, agreeably to the Baltimore scale of depreciation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 617.

GOLDSBOROUGH, P. Maryland, November 28, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts appointment of judge of the federal court of South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 541.

———. Philadelphia, June 20, 1787. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Money due him and Judge Hanson as judges of the federal court in South Carolina and Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 553.

HALL, LYMAN. December 10, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). He and George Walton have received news of their reappointment to represent Georgia in Congress; wish an order on the Treasury for \$2,000 on account of that State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 95.

HAMER, IBBETSON (Lieutenant Royal Fusileers). Trenton, January 23, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Returns thanks for his favor of January 19; in future will be ready to pay such attention to the resolves of Congress as will entitle him to continued indulgence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 13.

———. Kingsberry, near Trenton, July 9, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has received no answer to his former letter; desires to know if the recent order of Congress removing the officers to the interior of Pennsylvania annuls the permission granted him to reside near Princetown. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 65.

HAMILTON, ALEX. New York, December 10, 1783. Letter signed by him and others as counsel for certain persons indicted under the confiscation laws of New York for the part they are supposed to have taken in the late war; asks for an "exemplification" of the definitive treaty, with the ratification by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 551.

HAMILTON, JAS. (Brigadier-General). Fredericks Town, March 8, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The Convention troops in great distress for want of meat; insufficient room in the barracks; hopes their grievances may be shortly redressed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 129.

HAMMOND, A. S. (Captain). *Rochuck*, off Lewes, December 30, 1776. To Robert Morris. Alludes to assurances received from him and the Council of Safety that the officers and men taken on board British merchant ships and carried into Philadelphia are not detained as prisoners of war; has given immediate orders for the release of all on the ships under his command. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 117.

HANCOCK, EBENEZER. Boston, October 30, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses return for the month; is desired by General Heath to inform Congress of the immediate demand for money to pay off 10,000 troops and to procure necessities for the prisoners of General Burgoyne's army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 249.

HANCOCK, JOHN (Governor of Massachusetts). Boston, September 14, 1789. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Acknowledges letter of the 4th; territory referred to has been quitclaimed to Mr. Gorham and others, and they are procuring an agent to "run the line." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 513.

HAND, EDWARD (Brigadier-General). Ramapo, November 4, 1779. Testifies to the satisfactory conduct of Lieutenant John Jenkins, who acted as guide in the Seneca country; conducted the right column of the corps from Wyoming to Tioga. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 248.

———. 1779. Promoted to be brigadier-general over William Irvine. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 105.

HANSON, A. June 20, 1787. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Money due him and Judge Goldsborough as judges of the federal court in South Carolina and Georgia; is informed South Carolina has made no provision for payment; will draw on the executives of both States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 545.

HANSON, BENJ. Philadelphia, September 6, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Came to St. Eustatius from London to go into business with Mr. John Henry Fabry; took the oath of allegiance to Denmark, sailed for Charlestown; was captured and imprisoned; is the subject of a neutral power; begs consideration of his case. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 175.

HANSON, DIRCK (Captain). April 15, 1776. Colonel James Livingston's First Canadian Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.

HANSON, JOHN. St. Croix, August 14, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Offers his services to the American cause; desires a frigate may be sent. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 75.

HANSON, JOHN, Jr. (Chairman). Frederick, Md., December 30, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Acknowledges resolve of Congress respecting the removal of Connelly, Cammeron, and Smith (British prisoners) to Philadelphia under an officer (Dr. Adam Fisher); their expenses should be paid, etc.; Smith subsequently escaped. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 5.

HARDING, SETH. Philadelphia, September 24, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Begs that the business contained in Governor Trumbull's letter and reported on by the Marine Committee may be speedily attended to by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 333.

——— (Captain). Ship *Confederacy*, Martineco, December 30, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Was forced to put into the island on account of disabled state of the vessel; details of the situation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 487.

———. Ship *Confederacy*, Martinique, February 4, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Refers to a letter of December 30, 1779, relative to the condition of his ship; difficulty of obtaining masts, etc.; if detained longer, fears illness for the crew, so will fit her out with necessaries, if possible, and sail for Boston. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 5.

———. Ship *Confederacy*, Martinique, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has procured necessaries for his ship and will sail shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 7.

HARDY, JOS. Philadelphia, January 5, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Applies for appointment of commissioner for settling the accounts between the United States and Maryland and North Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 356.

———. Board of Treasury, May 18, 1786. To the Deputy Secretary of Congress (Roger Alden). Incloses memorial of Thomas Chase and report of the board on it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 437.

HARPER, ANDREW. Philadelphia, December 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses his account and Brigadier-General Hogun's certificate and begs said account may be paid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 475.

———. 1779. Appointed to act as brigade major to General James Hogun. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 471.

———. 1779. Account with the United States as brigade major to Brigadier-General Hogun. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 473.

HARPER, JOSEPH. Philadelphia, July 12, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Letter from him for John Harper & Co., requesting that his papers lodged with Congress concerning the schooner *Liberty*, their property, and made way with at Curratuck, be sent him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 415.

HARRIS, C. R. I. State, Johnston, March 8, 1786. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts the appointment of surveyor for the State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 433.

HARRIS, JOSEPH. April 17, 1789. Certificate as to his services in the Revolution which merit a pension, signed by Matthew Adgate (justice of the peace), Allen Beach (physician), Elijah Bostwick, Captain Samuel Wheeler (merchant), and Isaac Averill, M. D. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 499.

———. July 17, 1789. To the President of the United States (George Washington). At the battle of Bunker Hill received a wound for which he was pensioned, but from 1775 to 1782 received nothing; begs a settlement. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 495.

HARRIS, ROBT. February 18, 1778. To Colonel William Buchanan (Commissary of Purchases). Purchase of salt for the use of the Army. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 285.

HARRISON, BENJ., Jr. Williamsburg, July 6, 1776. To Congress. Incloses account of his office by direction of Brigadier-General Lewis; money needed at once. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 67.

——— (Deputy Paymaster-General). Williamsburg, August 23, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses account of the state of his office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 83.

———. Williamsburg, September 26, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Transmits an account of the state of money in his office; various payments to be made; will exhaust all money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 97.

———. Williamsburg, August 2, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Returns thanks to Congress for the honor of being placed in an office of so much importance; is, however, forced to resign on account of pecuniary losses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 203.

———. Williamsburg, February 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Has received the act of Congress relating to his office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 401.

———. Philadelphia, February 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has been appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to lay before Congress the state of the "Southern War;" immediate assistance in men, arms, ammunition, and clothing is necessary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 117.

———. Philadelphia, February 22, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Urges the removal of the Saratoga prisoners from Virginia; great suffering of American officers, prisoners in New York; unless Congress sanctions the sale of some commodities there, it is impossible to relieve them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 125.

——— (Governor). Virginia, September 28, 1782. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (R. R. Livingston). Acknowledges resolution of Congress for ascertaining damage done by the enemy in the several States; former requisition was laid before the Assembly and an act passed in conformity therewith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 249.

HARRISON, JOHN (Assistant Commissary of Issues). 1780. James Gray (deputy commissary-general of issues, northern department), informs Congress of Harrison's neglect of his duty; has forwarded a proper person to take his place. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 247.

HARRISON, RD. Cadiz, August 16, 1780. To Congress. Intelligence concerning the squadron under the command of Admiral Cordova; encountered an English fleet; Governor Dalling on board the *Ramillics* with his family. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 89.

———. Cadiz, February 8, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Count D'Estaing has appointed the *Triumph* to carry dispatches from General Lafayette; recommends to his good offices the captain, M. Du Quesne. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 263.

———. Spain, October 28, 1784. Extract from a letter respecting the capture of the *Betsy* (brigantine). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 361.

HARRISON, R. H. Camp at White Marsh, November 12, 1777. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Declines appointment to the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 253.

- . White Plains, August 5, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Report of a fire in New York confirmed by deserters; twenty-five to forty houses destroyed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 319.
- . Camp at Fredericksburg, November 10, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Declines reappointment as commissioner of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 367.
- . Nanjemoy, March 3, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Incloses copy of letter of February 15 declining appointment as judge of the federal court. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 383.
- HARTFORD. October, 1779. Proceedings of the convention of commissioners from several States met at Hartford. Chapter A, No. 33, page 369.
- . November, 1780. Proceedings of the convention of commissioners from several States met at Hartford. Chapter A, No. 33, page 391.
- HARTLEY, THOMAS (Colonel). Lancaster, January 23, 1777. To the Committee of Congress at Philadelphia. Disappointment at not being able to procure arms for his regiment; wishes to know if they can be supplied. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 125.
- . Yorktown, March 9, 1778. To the Board of War. Relative to the recruiting of his regiment; money needed therefor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 289.
- . Sunbury, September 8, 1778. To Congress. Incloses account of an expedition into the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 337.
- . Fort Muncy, September 20, 1778. To the Board of War. Account of a proposed expedition against "Chemung" (Indian town). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 329.
- . Camp Wyatutemony, October 1, 1778. Address to certain Indian chiefs; commands the forces of the United States on the northern frontier of Pennsylvania and Wyoming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 353.

- . Sunbury, November 9, 1778. To the Board of War. Account of the massacre of Wyoming. Chapter A, number 78, volume 11, page 363.
- . Sunbury, November 9, 1778. To the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Depredations by the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 359.
- . Fort Jenkins, November 14, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Depredations by the Indians at Wyoming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 375.
- . Sunbury, November 20, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Repulse of the Indians about Wyoming. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 379.
- . 1778. Account of an expedition into the Indian country, and "a state" of the frontiers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 341.
- (Colonel and President of Court-Martial). January 31, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Letter from him and others, members of a general court-martial which condemned Patrick Roach, a soldier in his regiment, to death as a deserter; additional facts in his favor found; begs clemency. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.
- . Philadelphia, February 13, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Resigns his commission on account of ill health; has been elected assemblyman in Pennsylvania. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 409.
- HARVARD COLLEGE. November 7, 1775. Sam Langdon (president) writes to Congress requesting to be recompensed for his services as chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 19.
- HARVIE, JNO. War Office, July 27, 1779. To Delegates from Virginia. Has, until lately, filled an office by appointment of the Board of War; has always been actuated by pure motives, though has been charged by some with the basest. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 447.
- HASLET, JOHN (Colonel). Dover, April 10, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The officer commanding the detachment of the Delaware

battalion at Lewes gives information of an engagement between them and a tender of the *Roebuck*, copy of which is inclosed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 41.

———. 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Two companies under his command ordered to protect the County of Sussex, the *Roebuck* being in the road of Lewes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 29.

HASSERMANN, P. C. Lancaster, May 16, 1777. (In German.) "Under officer" in Lossberg's regiment, Leib's company. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 157.

HAUSSEGGER, NICHOLAS (Colonel). Swamp Creek Powder Mill, November 30, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Arrived yesterday and found no accommodation for the men; is going to finish barracks at once; desires tools for the purpose sent him; a guard very necessary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 103.

HAWKER, JAMES (Captain of the *Mermaid*). August 2, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Complaint from him and other officers of the ship as to their treatment as prisoners of war; are confined in a common jail; Mr. Bradford (deputy commissary of prisoners) has forbidden anyone to be admitted to speak with them; wishes to cut down their rations. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 313.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH (Chairman). Northampton, May 16, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Situation of the British prisoners; the people annoyed by disturbances raised by some twenty officers of the British navy out on parole; a mutual parole proposed; all signed except Messrs. Stanhope, Gregory, Webb, Robinson, Curtis, and Atkinson; report of a contemplated design of escape; incloses account of the expense of the prisoners. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 49.

HAY, SAMUEL (Colonel). Philadelphia, October 25, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Incloses two warrants for pay and subsistence due for services during the last campaign; one is in Continental money, the other in new emissions; begs to be paid in "hard" money. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 193.

HAY, UDNEY. Fishkill, June 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Has received resolve of Congress by which he was "dismissed their service;" will acquaint General Gates with the fact. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 303.

—— (Deputy Quartermaster-General). Fishkill, July 9, 1780. To the Committee of Congress at Headquarters. Has been lately appointed agent to procure supplies for the Army; unsettled state of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments; details concerning his department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 47.

——. Fishkill, August 15, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Appeals to Congress to expedite the settlement of accounts in his department; can not render his account till this is done. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 77.

HAYES, ARTHUR (Lieutenant Georgia Line). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

HAYES, SAML. (Major State Regiment). Elizabethtown, September 30, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Acknowledges receipt of resolve of Congress respecting Major-General Philips and officers of the Convention troops; arrived with Joshua Mersereau (Commissary-General of Prisoners); Captain Campbell sent to New York for a boat in which to carry over General Philips, General Riedesel and family; an order of Congress commands them to Chatham. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 455.

HAZELWOOD, JOHN, & Co. Philadelphia, August 29, 1779. To Congress. Have built, at great expense, a vessel to carry twelve-pounders, to privateer off the coast; long since purchased of Mr. George Goodwin a certificate signed by the Board of War for 448 pounds of gunpowder; is informed, now, that it can not be spared; hopes directions may be given which will relieve the embarrassment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 451.

HAZEN, MOSES (Colonel). Montreal, February 17, 1776. Inventory of stock, etc., at St. John's on the day he

was taken prisoner by Major Brown, serving under General Montgomery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 21.

———. Montreal, February 17, 1776. Proceedings of the commissioners appointed by David Wooster, commanding the Continental Army in Canada, to inquire into the losses sustained by him; evidence, etc., signed and certified to by Samuel Elmer (lieutenant-colonel of General Wooster's regiment), Marinus Willett (captain First York Regiment), and James Jeffry. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 23.

JACKSON, EBENEZER. 1784. Charles Thomson directs Benjamin January to send him the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 385.

JANUARY, BENJN. Philadelphia, November 7, 1784. To B. Bankson. Asks him to use his best endeavors to induce Mr. Thomson to advance him \$200 on account; wishes to buy a quantity of pasteboard; incloses a number of orders and receipts for Journals of Congress which have been delivered. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 367.

———. Philadelphia, November 12, 1784. To ——. Has sent by stage boat one box containing Journals of Congress for 1781-'82; desires to be credited with them and a receipt sent; asks what success the application made to Mr. Thomson in his behalf has met with. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 365.

———. November 27, 1784. Statement showing distribution of the Journal of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 363.

———. 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to deliver the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83 to Thomas Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 391.

———. 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to send the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83 to Ebenezer Jackson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 365.

———. 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to send one copy of the Journals of Congress for 1783-'84 to Mr. Short. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 389.

- . 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to send three copies of the Journals of Congress for 1784 to Mr. Pierce (Paymaster-General and commissioner for settling with the line of the Army). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 387.
- . 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to send to M. Hillegas one volume of the Journals of Congress for 1783. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 397.
- . 1784. Charles Thomson directs him to send twenty sets of the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 395.
- . 1784. Joseph Nourse is in want of the Journals of Congress for 1782 and 1783 to send to commissioner appointed to settle accounts between Maryland and the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 387.
- . 1784. Receipt from Daniel Jones for Journal of Congress for 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 383.
- . 1784. Receipt from George Reed for three sets of the Journals of Congress for 1783 for the use of the commissioner of army accounts office. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 393.
- . New York, March 22, 1785. Order signed by Charles Thomson for two volumes of the Journals of Congress from November, 1782, to November, 1783, to be delivered to Rev. G. Duffield. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 375.
- . May 27, 1785. To Benjamin Bankson. Incloses his account and orders and receipts for Journals of Congress delivered; wishes his accounts settled by the Board of Treasury as soon as possible. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 369.
- . Philadelphia, July 5, 1785. To B. Bankson. Acknowledges letter of the 4th instant; sent "an Order" to Mr. Ferrall on Thursday, and begs he may be paid the amount. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 377.
- JONES, DANIEL. September 29, 1784. Receipt to Benjamin January for Journal of Congress for 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 383.

KERR, JOSEPH. 1776. Hatter of Captain Wills's company, First Battalion Philadelphia militia; Mease & Caldwell ask for his discharge. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

KLEIN, HENRICH (Major). Philadelphia, August 5, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). For thirty-seven years has been an officer; hopes his abilities will not fall short of Dr. Franklin's letter of recommendation; has incurred great expense in coming to this country; begs monthly assistance until it is decided to permit him to enter the service. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 443.

KLEIN, TH. (Lieutenant-Colonel). September, 1778. To Congress. Returns thanks for the honor done him by his appointment as lieutenant-colonel and commander of the German volunteers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 483.

KLEINSCHMIT, C. WILHELM (Captain). Philadelphia, August 26, 1778. To Congress. Letter from Kleinschmit and Führer, asking leave to raise a corps of German deserters. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 479.

———. Philadelphia, October 9, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Letter from Captains Führer and Kleinschmit, expressing thanks for their captaincies; having lost their baggage, beg compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 489.

KNOBELAUCH, — BARON DE (Colonel). Philadelphia, July 27, 1778. To Congress. Offers his military services to the United States; is a Prussian, and has been in the service thirty years; will send, shortly, proposals from the Prussian consul at Nantes concerning "some Frigates" and Prussian arms for the use of the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 459.

———. August 12, 1778. Extract from the minutes of Congress; consideration of the report of the committee on his memorial; he is to go to the American camp and be allowed \$125 a month as a volunteer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 467.

———. Philadelphia, August 16, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Gives thanks to Congress for the resolves which confer "the Honour" upon him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 475.

- . Philadelphia, January 1, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Requests that a large allowance may be made him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 493.
- . Philadelphia, April 13, 1779. To Congress. Memorial recounting his services; desires to be made brigadier-general. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 471.
- . Philadelphia, May 4, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Refers to former memorial; wishes the office of inspector-general of infantry in the southern department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 507.
- . Philadelphia, June 7, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Desires employment or a suitable allowance for his expenses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 511.
- . Philadelphia, July 9, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Account of his expenses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 517.
- . Philadelphia, August 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Memorial as to employment and reimbursement of expenses. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 527.
- . August 26, 1779. Resolve of Congress, approving his conduct and providing for his expenses; extract from the minutes, signed by Charles Thomson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 535.
- . Philadelphia, September 4, 1779. To Congress. If the \$5,000 allowed him had been in specie, would thankfully have accepted it. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 540.
- . Philadelphia, September 4, 1779. To Congress. Restates his claims to compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 544.
- . Philadelphia, September 15, 1779. To Congress. Wishes to go in a ship ready to sail from Virginia; begs his case may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 549.
- . Philadelphia, June 2, 1780. To Congress. Describes his present and past situation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 560.

———. (No date.) To Congress. Offers a frigate, arms, etc., on the part of the Prussian Consul at Nantes (M. Pelloutier). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 537.

KNOX, HENRY (General). Camp Middlebrook, July 1, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Is informed that Congress has appointed "a M^r Du Coudray, a French gentleman," to the command of the artillery; if this be true, begs permission to retire. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 439.

———. Morris Town, May 8, 1780. To Congress. Recommends Rev. Samuel Blair to be chaplain to the brigade of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 553.

———. Camp Pracaness, July 7 and 9, 1780. To J. J. Faesh. Copies of letters concerning the making of shot and shell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 567 and 572.

———. Pracaness, July 12, 1780. To Committee of Congress. Transmits M. Garanger's memorial; his zeal for the service of America entitles him to favorable attention. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 575.

———. Boston, March 17, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts the position of Secretary at War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 591.

———. (Secretary at War). War Office, December 13, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Represents the necessity of regular communication with Fort Pitt or Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio; to intrust public dispatches to transient persons is both uncertain as to time and unsafe; begs Congress to direct the Postmaster-General to institute a regular postrider from the residence of Congress to Fort McIntosh; the regular rates of postage would soon repay expense. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 617.

KNOX, MATHEW. Warrington, Bucks County, July 28, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Was taken prisoner at Fort Washington early in the war; now wishes to join his old regiment—the Fourth. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 525.

KOSCIUSZKO, THAD. (Colonel). West Point, May 12, 1780. To Philip Schuyler (Member of Congress). Requests clothing for the corps of engineers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 557.

KOWATS, CHEVALIER MICHAEL DE (Colonel of Pulaski's Legion). Germantown, September 19, 1778. To Congress. Having served against the Indians, desires to present regulations for their future government. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 487.

LA BALME, — DE. Yorktown, November 5, 1777. To Congress. Before leaving France, agreed with Mr. Deane, agent of Congress, that, should his services and those of the gentlemen with him not be accepted, Congress should bear their expenses; has made advances himself. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 143.

———. Yorktown, December 15, 1777. To Congress. Dissatisfaction that a younger and less experienced man is placed above him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 145.

———. Yorktown, January 22, 1778. To Congress. Incloses a plan concerning "a Military regulation." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 150.

———. (No date.) To Congress. His hopes and plans for exciting a revolution in Canada. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 149.

LA CROIX, — DE (Merchant). Port au Prince, April 13, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). (In French.) Concerning the brigantine *Dart*, Captain Davie. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 19.

LA LUZERNE, CHEVALIER DE. June 18, 1784. Engaged in settling the accounts of Colonel Fleury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 535.

LA MATER, JOHN DE. Hospital, New Windsor, May 9, 1782. To William C. Houston or Isaac Mott (Delegates in Congress). Desires the return of certificates as to services as officer of the American military hospital. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 223.

LA MOTTE, ——. 1778. He and Simon Girby, with as many men as can be spared from Detroit, have gone down the St. Lawrence in consequence of hostile attitude of the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

LA PLAIGNEUR, F. P. DE. Philadelphia, September 24, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Entered the service of the United States early in the war; was captain of the First Georgia Battalion; went to Europe on public service and was captured and confined three years; has returned to America, and is in great distress; requests a small part of his pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 453.

LARCHAR, JOHN (Junior Sailing Master). Philadelphia, November 27, 1780. Testifies as to the *Alliance* being in the port of L'Orient from February to June; had the prize money been paid, she could have been dispatched to America at any time; cannon, arms, and ammunition shipped in April; Captain Landais took command in June; was obliged to throw overboard the powder when she came to an engagement; attested by Joseph Brown, jr., and M. Comyn. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 465.

LAUMOY, — (Colonel of Engineers). Philadelphia, March 5, 1782. To Congress. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding any one not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

LAURENS, HENRY. York Town, December 12, 1777. To Congress. In the character of a Delegate, informs Congress of the illness of the President; much work has accumulated; therefore begs another President may be appointed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 185.

LAWRANCE, JOHN (Judge-Advocate-General). Morristown, May 17, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses resolve of Congress, and wishes to be informed if the fourth article of rules and regulations for the better government of the United States forces should be construed as depriving the Commander in Chief of the privilege of pardoning offenders under sentence of death by a general court-martial, or only Continental generals who may command where the Commander in Chief is not; quotes the article alluded to. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 161.

———. Morristown, May 26, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses letter from Philip Pell, jr., acting deputy judge-advocate at Peekskill, concerning the pay he is entitled to receive. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 167.

- . Camp White Marsh, November 18, 1777. To James Duane, esq. His salary insufficient for his needs; requests that it be increased to that of a colonel. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 251.
- . Camp Middlebrook, April 20, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). His salary insufficient for his needs; can not procure the necessaries of life; desires that his letter be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 261.
- . Camp Smith's Clove, June 14, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Reiterates request as to increase of salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 263.
- . Morristown, December 18, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). As Congress has taken no action on his previous letter, is forced to reiterate request for increased pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 299.
- . Morristown, March 6, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Clothing allowed officers in the line and staff; he has not obtained any; desires that a sum sufficient to clothe him be advanced. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 315.
- . Morristown, May 24, 1780. To the honorable the Committee of Congress in Camp. Refers to the resolution of Congress making good the deficiencies of pay, occasioned by the depreciation of the currency, to the line; understands a committee has been appointed to report a compensation for the staff; he being included in the latter, desires its benefits. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 333.
- . Philadelphia, November 4, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Concerning his pay, which was raised to \$75 per month and then reduced to \$50; for some time he has received no pay; requests an advance. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 385.
- . Philadelphia, November 10, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Thanks Congress for the warrant ordered to be issued in his favor; his future prosperity depends on the report of the Committee of the Whole on his letter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 389.

———. New York, December 10, 1783. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Letter signed by him, Alexander Hamilton, Morgan Lewis, and Richard Varick, counsel for a number of persons who, since the annunciation of the provisional treaty, have been indicted under the confiscation laws of the State for the part they are supposed to have taken in the late war; wish to be furnished with an "exemplification" of the definitive treaty, with the ratification by Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 551.

LAWRENCE, JOHN. Hartford, February 14, 1777. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Has been appointed by Connecticut commissioner to superintend the United States loan office in that place; desires a larger salary. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 155.

LAWRENCE, JOHN. (Captain). Christianna Bridge, February 8, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). Was compelled to resign as captain of sappers and miners on account of illness; procured a certificate from the deputy surgeon-general; is detained by indisposition, and has determined to address His Excellency; incloses letters from General Washington and Governor Clinton; begs a resolution in his favor for the commutation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 555, 559, and 563.

LAWRENCE, T. Princeton, October 18, 1783. To the President of Congress (Elias Boudinot). Incloses memorial from General Morris; being detained on the road, it did not arrive until after Congress had determined on their permanent residence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 537.

LAWRENCE, — (Commissioner). 1775. Sent by the New York convention to superintend the work on the fortress in the Highlands. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.

LE GRAND, BARRERE & Co. Port au Prince, July 16, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Inclose a letter sent them to be forwarded; the admiral arrived last week from Havana, with four ships of the line and two frigates; Admiral de Grace expected with fleets from Martinico. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 441.

LE MAITRE, FRANCIS (Military Secretary). Quebec, September 24, 1789. To Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixtieth Regiment, or officer commanding at Niagara. In obedience to orders from the Commander in Chief, recommends Captain Isaac Guion, in the service of the United States, charged with a letter conveying His Lordship's commands to permit Mr. Ellicott to make certain astronomical observations and mensurations. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 775.

———. Quebec, September 24, 1789. To Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixtieth Regiment, or officer commanding at Niagara. Copy of instructions from His Lordship allowing Andrew Ellicott to make certain observations to determine the longitude at Lake Ontario and Niagara; His Lordship desires to second the President in his disposition to promote an interchange of friendly offices between the two nations, so directs that every facility be granted Mr. Ellicott. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 781.

LE ROY, — (Lieutenant). 1784. From France, serving in the Pennsylvania line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 331.

LE ROY & SON. New York, March 26, 1789. To the "Minister for Foreign Affairs" (John Jay). Messrs. W. Wilhem & Jan Willink, of Amsterdam, have repeatedly asked to be furnished with the Journals of Congress, but in vain; the request now renewed through them; think it should be granted, as they are the agents for the American loan. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 751.

LEARNED, EBENEZER (Brigadier-General). Boston, March 12, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). On account of ill health, contracted in the service, asks to resign; recounts his various services at Fort Edward, Ticonderoga, and Fort Stanwix. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 203.

———. 1777-1778. Leave of absence granted him by Major-General Gates; copies of certificates from two surgeons as to his ill health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 207.

LEE, ARTHUR. October 24, 1774, to October 24, 1776. Accounts as "Corresponding Agent" in London. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 571.

- . Philadelphia, October 21, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). In response to their request for an account of his public expenditures, incloses it for liquidation; will wait on Congress immediately. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 375.
- . Philadelphia, January 2, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Informs Congress that the gentlemen to whom his accounts were referred require three things which are out of his power, viz, from whom he received the money to be accounted for, the bills of lading for all supplies shipped, and the receipts of the agents to whom they were delivered; will not comply without an express order of Congress; the bills of lading were not regularly transmitted to him with the accounts; supposes they were sent by the merchants to the agents, and the same may be the case with the returns of the agents of what they received; hopes Congress will take action. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 401.
- . Philadelphia, May 20, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). The committee on his accounts desire him to produce the acceptance of the State of Virginia to pay the sum advanced for their use out of the public money in his hands; as his Virginia account is settled, is obliged to request that the report of the committee may be referred to the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 433.
- . August 11, 1781. To the President of Congress (Thomas McKean). Quotes from the report of the Board of Admiralty concerning Captain Landais and the frigate *Alliance*; incloses papers bearing on the subject. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 453.
- . Annapolis, March 10, 1784. To the President of Congress (Thomas Mifflin). In 1775 was appointed corresponding agent in London; adequate compensation promised; discharged the duties faithfully until his appointment as commissioner in December, 1776; makes application for the promised compensation. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 567.
- . New York, March 8, 1785. To Congress. Informs Congress that the preparatory measures to a treaty with the northern Indians, to be held at Post Vincent on June 20, require their immediate attention as to goods, stores, etc., deemed requisite by the

III

commissioners; if delayed to the sickly season, it will be fatal to the people and troops; those now at Fort McIntosh are adequate to the protection of the treaty; the security of the western country and its value depend upon its being properly garrisoned. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 615.

———. Philadelphia, July 30, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Accepts office of commissioner of Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 657.

———. New York, September 24, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). A general confederacy formed between the northern, western, and southern Indians for mutual defense, probably under the auspices of the British; the commissioners made it a point to press the treaty with the Six Nations to break this; showed the treaty to the Indians at Mackentosh, which convinced them; wishes to be furnished with exemplified copies of the treaties concluded at Stanwix and Mackentosh. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 669.

———. Board of Treasury, October 7, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Previous to being appointed on the board was elected to the assembly of Virginia; asks leave of absence to attend the session. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 673.

———. Board of Treasury, December 29, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). On the 15th of November his colleagues mentioned in their report on the memorial of William Colbraith that process had been served on him (Lee) for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of Colbraith's spirituous liquors being seized at Fort Stanwix during a treaty with the Six Nations; has given bail to the sheriff and has employed counsel; thought the office he held under the United States protected him from arrest; considers it a breach of privilege. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 697.

———. Treasury Board, March 27, 1786. To Congress. Asks leave of absence during the month of April in order to attend to his affairs in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 709.

———. New York, August 15, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). Requests that a box directed to his brother, Richard Henry Lee, on which £30 13s. 4d. is charged, may go free of postage. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 627.

———. March 12, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). On account of his affairs in Virginia, asks six weeks' leave of absence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 735.

———. New York, September 22, 1787. To the President of Congress (Arthur St. Clair). Informs Congress that the suit instituted against the commissioners by Colbraith and others is soon to come to issue; he alone is burdened with the expense and responsibility; the cause of the action arose from the execution of an indispensable duty in connection with his colleagues; begs Congress may order these expenses paid out of the Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 739.

LEE, CHARLES (Secretary of the Board of Treasury). Treasury Office, April 8, 1780. To Major-General Greene (Quartermaster-General). Explains resolution inclosed, calling for estimates; general ones are not required of the expenses incident to the public service, but particular ones stating the uses in which advances applied for are to be employed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 315.

———. Treasury Office, November 3, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Resigns his position as secretary to the Board of Treasury. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 382.

LEE, HENRY, Jr. (Major). Valley Forge Camp, April 15, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Thanks Congress for the high value the Delegates have been pleased to affix to his services; will endeavor in the future to merit a continuance of the same favorable sentiments. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 217.

———. Nottingham, April 24, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Presents Lieutenant Randolph, who waits on Congress for instructions concerning the procuring of horses and money for recruiting, accouterments, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 225.

- . Camp Haverstraw, July 6, 1779. To the President of Congress (John Jay). Quotes from a letter of the Commander in Chief on the subject of the incorporation of Captain McLane's company into the cavalry corps under his command. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 267.
- . Headquarters, West Point, September 1, 1779. To Congress. Owing to the haste with which he prepared his report, the names of Captain Dudley and Captain Brackinridge were omitted; begs they may be inserted. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 282.
- . Monmouth, October 16, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Thanks Congress for the high honor conferred on him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 289.
- . December 27, 1779. To Hon. James Searle (Member of Congress). Concerning the sailing of the second fleet of one hundred sail, five ships of the line, and two frigates, Admiral Arbuthnot; a report that Sir Henry Clinton is with the troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 303.
- . Philadelphia, May 18, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Since he has had his present command, has faithfully endeavored to collect horses adapted for the purposes of war; during the last campaign the horses for his corps fully equaled the cavalry of the enemy; so many of them killed that he is disabled; begs the help of Congress in procuring more. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 327.
- . Advanced Post, June 22, 1780. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Has received a letter from Captain McLane, commanding the infantry of his legion, desiring the decree of Congress on his claim to rank; mentions his services and the seniority of his commission; Lee's duties during a campaign so complicated and arduous that he greatly wishes the aid of field officers; a strong probability of losing his best officers, who conceive themselves injuriously treated; the majority of his officers and men belong to Virginia, but desire to be incorporated into the troops of any one State, on account of the "diversity" of supplies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 355.

- . Westmoreland, March 10, 1782. To the President of Congress (John Hanson). Incloses letter from Major-General Greene; it doubtless contains news and events in the southern district; business prevents his presenting it in person. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 511.
- LEE, RICHARD HENRY. Baltimore, March 1, 1777. To Robert Morris (Member of Congress). Approves the plan suggested in the "memoir" inclosed, which is to give superiority to our frigates over the enemy's; asks if the churches will not give their bells to make twenty-four-pounders for the *Randolph* and the *Delaware*; should the enemy take Philadelphia, they will strip them as perquisites of the chief engineer; hopes the enemy will not have the honor of taking Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 158.
- . Chantilly, August 13, 1779. To Hon. James Lovell (Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia). The dispatches just received from France will be delivered by Mr. Bennet, an honest, careful man. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 275.
- . President's House, July 19, 1785. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (John Jay). Concerning the reception of a letter from His Most Christian Majesty; will receive M. De Marbois the following day at 10:30. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 649.
- . New York, August 16, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Requests that matters requiring his signature may be forwarded to him at Dr. Shippen's, in Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 661.
- . Philadelphia, August 21, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Thanks him for papers forwarded for his signature; returns them with letters from Hon. Mr. Rutledge and Lieutenant-Colonel Harmer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 665.
- . Philadelphia, September 11, 1785. To "Minister for Foreign Affairs" (John Jay). Has received the letter from Count de Florida Blanca through Mr. Gardoqui; laid it before Congress, as he considered it public; asks advice on the subject; if it is public,

Congress should dictate the answer; if private, he should know exactly the contents, which he does not; wishes his (Jay's) opinion after he has seen the letter; his health much better since he has drank the waters in the vicinity. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 653.

———. Chantilly, Va., June 20, 1786. To the President of Congress (Nathaniel Gorham). Has just received the inclosed papers, though of last year's date; is satisfied that the demand of Mr. Schweighauser will be found just. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 723.

LEE, THO. S. (Governor of Maryland). In Council, Annapolis, April 19, 1782. To Congress. Acknowledges letters of November 12, 1781, and the 18th and 19th of February, 1782; will lay them before the assembly, where doubtless their important contents will be considered; will communicate anything of interest to the United States; will send the documents required by resolution of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 515.

———. Annapolis, June 21, 1782. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Robert R. Livingston). Acknowledges letter announcing the birth of a Dauphin of France; has appointed a day for the celebration of the event. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 519.

———. In Council, Annapolis, October 4, 1782. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Robert R. Livingston). Acknowledges letter communicating the official advices from Mr. Adams of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses to receive him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States; congratulations on the event. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 527.

LEE, WILL R. (Colonel). Cambridge, January 24, 1778. To Major-General Heath. Asks leave to resign. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 189.

LEE's Legion. 1780. Owing to "diversity" of supplies, desire to be incorporated under one State. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 355.

LEFFERTY, BRYAN. Esopus, May 14, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Declares his arrest and imprisonment to be unjust; is ignorant of his offense; has made repeated applications to General Schuyler to know his crime. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 79.

LEFFINGWELL, CHRISTR. Norwich, November 29, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Requests the advice of Congress as to the further disposition of the brigantine *Nancy* and cargo (molasses), the property of the late Joshua Winslow, of Boston; Thomas Davis, master; Leffingwell and William Lightly sent to take charge of her. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.

LEMMON, PATRICK. New York, February 23, 1790. To the President of the United States (George Washington). Has come from Virginia to receive pay for his services while in the army under Captain Thomas Price, of Frederick, Md.; has made application to Board of War, but, his name not being in the Maryland register, it was refused; is in great distress and begs interference in his behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 791.

L'ENFANT, P. CHS. (Engineer in the late Army of the United States). Philadelphia, December 15, 1784. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Incloses an address concerning the establishment of a corps of engineers; asks his influence and support; memorial, observations, and plans on this subject. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 579, 583, 595, and 603.

———. New York, November 7, 1785. To the Secretary of Congress (Charles Thomson). Concerning the cost of the equestrian statue of Washington; gives the prices paid in Europe for marble and plaster-of-Paris casts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 677.

LETTERS, concealed. 1776. George Marchant, rifleman under General Arnold, taken prisoner at Quebec and sent to England, carries letters of importance from England sent to General Washington and to Congress for inspection. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 75.

LEVERS, ROBERT. Easton, July 6, 1778. To Colonel Isaac Melchior (Barrack Master-General at Philadelphia). Incloses returns of firewood and candles for June, with voucher; will meet Colonel Melchior in Philadelphia with his accounts and vouchers; description of the massacre of Wyoming; upwards of 1,500 Indians, and Tories painted as savages; about 200 whites scalped; rumors of other impending ravages. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 231.

LEWES, Del. April 9, 1776. Extract from the account given by the commanding officer of the engagement with the tender of the *Roebuck*. Chapter A, No. 87, volume 11, page 45.

LEWIS, CHAS. November 12, 1776. Commission as colonel of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 213.

———. 1777. Signs petition for appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.

———. March 26, 1778. To the President of Congress (Henry Laurens). Asks leave to resign his commission on account of his wife's and his own illness. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 211.

MCDONALD, ALEXR. Princeton, N. J., March 12, 1776. To Jonathan Searjeant (Delegate in Congress). Letter signed by him, George Gillespie, and T. W. Sanders, from the West India Islands, where their chief interests are vested; came to the country with no idea of being forced to take part in the unhappy dispute between the Colonies and Great Britain; protest against being forced to sign "The Association" or giving reasons for declining. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 19.

MACDONALD, DOND. (General). Philadelphia, May 29, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Was taken prisoner on February 28 by a party of horsemen; was carried to Colonel Causwel's camp, General Moor commanding, to whom he delivered his sword as a prisoner of war; General Moor returned it; all his officers present; was assured of good treatment and having his baggage delivered; Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant took him in charge, and "rummaged" his baggage for papers, etc., and conducted him to "Newbairn," thence to Halifax, where he was committed to a common jail; on representation to the convention, was released on parole until April 25, when he was appointed to march with the other prisoners to Philadelphia, and there was recommitted to jail. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 49.

MCDONELL, ALLAN (Prisoner). Reading, May 19, 1776. To John Nixon (President of Pennsylvania Committee of Safety). Represents his disagreeable situation

during confinement ; is on parole to General Schuyler ; various necessities needed. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 41.

McDOUGAL, — (Brigadier-General). 1777. Appoints Philip Pell, jr., deputy judge-advocate in Peekskill. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 171.

McKEAN, THO. New Castle, June 13, 1776, 2:30 a. m. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The assembly has received information that one thousand Tories are under arms in Sussex County ; it is supposed they will join the British. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 57.

———. New Castle, June 13, 1776, 7 o'clock p. m. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Takes pleasure in informing Congress that the insurgents in Sussex County, Delaware, have dispersed after a conference with the council of safety ; the militia had marched promptly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 59.

McKEE, —. 1778. D. Ziseberger blames him for distrust shown by the Indians, who accuse Ziseberger and White Eye of sending Colonel Morgan intelligence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

McKEE, — (Major). 1779. Certificate from Brigadier-General Hogun as to Andrew Harper being appointed his brigade major, in the absence of McKee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 471.

McKENNAN, WM. Sopus, October 3, 1776. To "Capt^a Peters, Serjeant at War." Intended starting for Albany with the wagons, but the committee informed him of the danger of traveling by land without an enlargement of his guard ; fears of an Indian outbreak on the frontiers ; a sloop can be hired for £18 or £20, which will be safer ; intends to discharge the wagons. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 113.

McKNIGHT, CHAS. (Surgeon-General, Medical Department). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

McLANE, — (Captain). 1779. Major Henry Lee writes to the President of Congress, quoting letter from the Commander in Chief concerning the incorporation of McLane's company into his (Lee's) cavalry corps. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 267.

———. 1780. Commands the infantry of Lee's legion; Lee writes to Congress concerning his claim to rank. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 355.

MACLAY, WM. Sunbury, July 23, 1776. To the "Secretary of the War Office" (Richard Peters). Has learned that flints are greatly wanted; sends specimens by Mr. Ball; they are from the banks of Penn's Creek; if a factory be established, offers his services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 69.

MACLURE, COCKRAN. 1779. A passenger on board the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

MACNUTT, NEVERS & ROGERS. 1779. Congress has granted \$15,000 to cut a road through the woods to St. John's River. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 177.

MACPHERSON, JOHN. March 12, 1776. To Congress. Has been promised the command of a fleet by Messrs. Hopkins, Randolph, and J. Rutledge; is sure his inventions will be of service to the country; will submit these to a committee appointed by Congress; is prompted by a desire to serve his country and to avenge his boy's death, who fell by General Montgomery's side. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 23.

———. March 29, 1776. To Congress. Concerning his plan for taking or destroying British ships of war by employing row galleys. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 29.

———. Philadelphia, May 31, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Desires to be furnished with one quarter cask of powder to "prove four Howitz and four sett of Organs" which he has prepared for a vessel; also requests an order for his salary, to be paid from October 17, as "first Naval Commander in the American Service, which station he obtained by the consent and agreement of the gentlemen appointed to treat with him;" has received only \$420. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 53.

MAGAW, ——. 1776. Major Becker to take charge of the sick of Magaw's battalion who are fit for duty, by order of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 64.

MAGAZINES. 1776. Concerning their establishment in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 431.

MAHON, JOHN (Lieutenant). 1779. Member of a court-martial which condemned a soldier of Colonel Hartley's regiment to suffer death for desertion; signs a petition praying for his pardon. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 389.

MAILS. Morris Town, September 5, 1781. Frederick King informs Peter Baynton, postmaster at Philadelphia, of the repeated interruptions to the proper carrying of the mails to Fishkill. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 577.

———. 1785. General Knox suggests to Congress that the Postmaster-General be directed to establish a regular postrider to the forts on the Ohio. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 617.

MANIFOLD, PETER (late Captain Fourth Light Dragoons). Philadelphia, March 27. To Samuel Huntington. Resigned his commission in consequence of business calling him to Europe; desires to benefit by the act making good depreciated pay. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 27.

MARBOIS, — DE. July 19, 1785. R. H. Lee writes John Jay (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) as to the reception of M. de Marbois on the following day at 10:30. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 649.

MARCELLEN, — (Lieutenant). 1784. From France, serving in the Pennsylvania line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 331.

MARCHANT, GEORGE. 1776. Rifleman under General Arnold; taken prisoner at Quebec; carries concealed letters of importance from England, which are sent to General Washington and then to Congress for inspection. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 75.

MARIE ELIZABETH (merchant ship). 1788. Captain Dahlbury, master. Samuel Huntington has directed the naval officer to seize the vessel and master if found in any Connecticut port. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 461.

MARINE Board at Philadelphia. 1778. Captain Landais asks as to his pay and allowance as commander of the *Flamand* (ship), which he brought to Portsmouth. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 243.

- MARINE Committee.** 1777. John Langdon, agent, writes to know how, in future, he is to receive his instructions as to the building of ships, settling for prizes, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 197.
- MARINE prisoners.** 1784. John Hopkins ordered to act as intendant by Major-General Lincoln. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 351.
- MARINES.** 1776. Landed at New Providence under the command of Captain Nicholas. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.
- MARSHALL, BENJAMIN, & BROTHERS.** Philadelphia, September 24, 1776. To Congress. In 1775 exported from London to Terceira, one of the Western Islands, a cargo of flour, wax, staves, etc.; the vessel was owned by them and paid for by bills of exchange on London; one was returned protested; beg leave to export pipe staves if not detrimental to the Colonies. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 97.
- MATHEWS, GEORGE (Colonel).** New York, November 25, 1780. To Andrew Elliot (Supervisor-General). One of a committee appointed by prisoners of war on Long Island for their relief. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 195.
- . Philadelphia, December 16, 1780. Joint letter from him and others in behalf of the prisoners on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 191.
- MATHEWS, JOHN.** 1779. Rice shipped to his order by George Abbott Hall and John Lewis Gervais. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 9.
- . Charles Town, March 2, 1780. Bill of exchange in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 300.
- MATLACK, T. (Secretary).** 1778. Attests copies of circular letter from John B. Livingston to certain merchants of New York containing a plan of trade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 363.
- MATTHEWS, WM. (C. M., Georgia Line).** 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

MAXWELL, WM. (Colonel). Trenton, January 23, 1776.

To the President of Congress (John Hancock). The bearer, Captain John B. Scott, of his (Maxwell's) regiment, escorts General Prescott and Captain — to Congress; doubtless the committee of the town will write of General Prescott's "behaviour;" as the regiment is ordered to Canada, the men will need warmer clothing, also arms, hats, stockings, etc.; will endeavor to hurry Mr. Lowrey, who is having certain articles made. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 3.

———. Trenton, January 31, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). His regiment in need of arms, clothing, etc.; is endeavoring to purchase blankets; Captain Stout's company is supplied. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 7.

———. Trenton, February 3, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Informs Congress that his regiment will be ready to march shortly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 11.

———. Ticonderoga, August 28, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Incloses memorial protesting against the promotion over him of Colonel Sinclear, a younger officer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, pages 83 and 87.

MAXWELL & LOYAL. 1778. Shipbuilders. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 293.

MEASE, JAMES. February 29, 1776. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Desires directions on several points; Captain Watson, who is under marching orders, has applied to have his company paid; the Second Battalion in need of blankets. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 15.

———. Philadelphia, May 24, 1776. To Robert Morris. Requests an application may be made to Congress for a draft of \$20,000 for the use of the battalions; thinks it advisable to lay in a stock of hats, shoes, etc., for the next winter. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 45.

MEASE, ——. 1778. Continental clothier in Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 171.

MEASE & CALDWELL (Commissaries). Philadelphia, June 26, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). The sick of the Third and Fifth battalions (Pennsyl-

vania) have recovered and wish to join their regiments; persons with whom they lodged demand payment; have paid the men who applied for an advance for their expenses on the road; there is no commissioned or noncommissioned officer left to take charge of those who remain and wish to join immediately; beg these matters may be laid before Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 63.

———. Philadelphia, August 13, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). Application for the removal of Joseph Kerr, hatter of Captain Wills's company of the First Battalion, and Philip Mouse, stocking-weaver of Captain Cling's company of the Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

———. 1776. The Secretary is directed by the Board of War to write to Mease & Caldwell to collect the amount due on account of sick soldiers and lay it before the Committee of Claims; the commissary to advance the usual subsistence money and place it with Major Becker. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 64.

MEDICAL Department. October 5, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Memorial of the officers as to being placed on a regular footing, etc., signed by physicians and surgeons of the department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

———. October 5, 1779. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Petition of officers of the department as to their situation; will be obliged to retire from the service to repair their fortunes should no notice be taken of their previous memorials and petitions. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 131.

———. 1779. Petition signed by officers of the department as to being placed on a permanent footing. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 135.

MEMORIAL. 1780. John Lloyd, jr., petitions Congress that the balance due him for supplies advanced Joseph Trumbull (late Commissary-General), in 1776, may be paid. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 396.

———. 1788. Jesse Laurence, of the Isle of Sable, claims damages for depredations on his property by American seamen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 747.

MEMORIALS and letters. 1779-1780. To Congress. From Colonel Baron de Knobelauch as to employment and compensation; his military services. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, pages 459, 471, 475, 493, 507, 511, 517, 527, 535, 540, 544, 549, and 560.

NAVY. 1776. John Macpherson promised by Hopkins, Randolph, and Rutledge the command of a fleet. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 23.

———. 1776. John Macpherson claims salary as "first Naval Commander in the American Service." (On back of letter, "the application is unreasonable.") Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 53.

NOARTH, G. Sunbury, July 23, 1776. To the Secretary at War (Richard Peters). In consequence of an advertisement by the War Office, a number of gentlemen have taken pains to discover a flint quarry; specimens sent by Thomond Ball; a number of gentlemen will assist in the establishment of a manufactory. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 71.

NOURSE, JOS. Philadelphia, July 28, 1784. To Mr. January. Wishes to send the Journals of Congress for 1782 and 1783 to the commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the State of Maryland and the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 381.

PARKER, PETER (Lieutenant). 1776. Mentioned in John Pond's deposition as being expected from England with troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 32.

PETERS, RICHARD. War Office, June 27, 1776. To Mease & Caldwell. In answer to their letter concerning the accounts of the sick of Shee's and Magaw's battalions, they are to pay the usual subsistence money, and Major Becker will take charge of them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 64.

PHILADELPHIA militia. 1776. Application for the removal of Joseph Kerr, hatter of Captain Will's company of the First Battalion, and Philip Mouse, stocking-weaver of Captain Cling's company of the Fourth Battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

PHILIPS, — (Major-General). 1779. He and the officers of the Convention troops arrive at Elizabethtown; are to go to Chatham. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 455.

- PHILLIPS, JNO. (Captain Lieutenant). 1778. Address to Colonel Samuel Elbert signed by the officers of the Third Georgia Battalion as to grievances, begging interference in their behalf; men not paid in Continental currency, as promised. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 303.
- PHILLIPS, W. (British Brigadier-General). New York, November 29, 1780. Letter signed by him and others admitting supplies to New York for the relief of the prisoners on Long Island. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 203.
- PHEANIX (ship). 1777. One of the enemy's ships captures a vessel laden with flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 85.
- PHRIPP & BOUDOIN. 1777. Flour bought of them. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- PICKERING, TIMO., JR. War Office, May 27, 1778. Letter to William Atlee and other commissaries of prisoners relative to enlisting prisoners and deserters; gives permission to General Pulaski's officers to enlist such Hessian prisoners as are not shoemakers and tailors, who are not married in Europe or whose wives are not in possession of the enemy; are desirous of completing this corps speedily and obliging General Pulaski. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 177.
- PICKERING, TIMOTHY. August 30, 1779. To Colonel Brodhead. Extract from a letter from the Board of War as to extent of power possessed by military commanders as to range of garrisons, removing obstructions, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 195.
- PICKERING, — (Colonel). 1782. Certificate as to conduct of Baron d'Arendt referred to him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 445.
- PICKETT, GEO. 1777. Contract signed by him and others for provisioning Continental troops in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 37.
- PICKLES, — (Captain). 1777. Notice sent by him on the sloop *Louisiana* that goods await the orders of the committee. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 121.
- PIERCE, JOHN (Colonel). 1777-1783. Letters. Chapter A, No. 165.
- (Paymaster-General). 1781-1788. Letters and reports. Chapter A, No. 62.

- (Paymaster-General and commissioner for settling with the line of the Army). 1784. Charles Thomson directs Mr. January to send three copies of the Journals of Congress for 1784 to Mr. Pierce. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 387.
- PINE, JAMES. 1780. Part owner of the sloop *Sally*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 505.
- PITTSBURGH. 1778. Regiments ordered there to defend the frontier. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 445.
- PLANS of forts, barracks, and maneuvers. Chapter A, No. 60.
- PLATT, RICH'D. (Lieutenant). July 8, 1776. Reasons for his resignation from the Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 51.
- PLATT, RICHARD. 1786. Purchaser of a lost certificate mentioned by William Morris in his memorial. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 731.
- PLATT, — (Major). 1777. Philip Pell, jr., desires Judge-Advocate-General John Lawrance to address him, in Major Platt's care, at Peekskill. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 171.
- PLUMER, — (Lieutenant). 1777. George Aneram sends his answer to the "command" of Governor Henry by Plumer. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 107.
- POE, JAMES (Lieutenant, British prisoner of war). 1778. Requests permission to go to Europe on parole for the benefit of his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 141.
- . Cambridge, April 5. Report of John Weir (Surgeon-General of the British hospital) relative to the necessity of allowing Poe to go to France on parole for the benefit of his health. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 145.
- POLLARD, JONA. Boston, August 16, 1781. Joint letter from him and Samuel Barrett inclosing papers showing that they were employed by General Heath to adjust the accounts of the Convention troops at Newport while that place was a British garrison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 277.
- POLLETT, THOMAS, JR. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

- POLLETT, WILLIAM. 1777. Concerned in an insurrection against the United States; debarred from benefit of Maryland proclamation of February 13. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.
- POLLING, OLBERT (First Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- POLLOCK, OLIVER. 1777-1792. Letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 50.
- POLLY (sloop). 1776. John Pond, master; loaded with gunpowder; captured by the frigate *Siren*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 32.
- POND, JOHN. April 30, 1776. Copy of deposition of Pond, master of the sloop *Polly*, from Statia, loaded with gunpowder, as to his capture by the frigate *Siren*; was brought into "this river" by Captain Lindsay, of the *Falcon*; eight transport vessels lying off Fort Johnson; will be upwards of 7,000 men when the other transports from Ireland arrive; Lieutenant Peter Parker, from England, also expected; James Moore and Thomas Craike (secretary) sign deposition. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 32.
- POOR, ENOCH. 1776-1778. Letters. Chapter A, No. 163.
- PORTER, MOSES. 1779. Recommended to General Knox to be second lieutenant in his battalion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 515.
- POSEY, THOMAS (Major Third Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon signed by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.
- POST-OFFICE. September 5, 1782. Ordinance for regulating the United States Post-Office. Chapter A, No. 59, volume 3, page 347.
- POST VINCENT. 1785. A treaty to be held with the northern Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 615.
- POSTLETHWAIT, SAML. (Captain). 1777. Of the committee of Cumberland. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 245.
- POSTMASTER-GENERAL. 1777-1788. Letters and papers. Chapter A, No. 61.

POSTS. 1776-1786. Reports of committees on loss. Chapter A, No. 29.

———. Plans. Chapter A, No. 60.

POTOMAC River. 1777. Vessels in the river ordered to York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 81.

POTTS, JONA. (Deputy Director-General). 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

POTTS, S. (Ironmaster). Philadelphia, December 10, 1779. Colonel Flower informs Congress of the injury done Potts and others by nonpayment of the sums due for bombshells. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 299.

POTTS, — (Dr.). 1785. Letter relating to accounts of hospitals. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 539.

POWDERS, WILLIAM (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

POYTHRESS, WM. 1778. First lieutenant in Colonel C. Harrison's regiment of artillery. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 167.

PREBBLE, JOHN (Captain). April 30, 1779. To John Allan. Official intelligence from the River Penobscot as to interviews with, and speeches made to, the Indians. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, pages 275 and 277.

PRENTICE, SAM'L. (Lieutenant-Colonel). January 29, 1778. Invoice of clothing merchandise. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 123.

PRESCOTT, WM. (Colonel). 1775. Certificate as to voluntary services of Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College, as chaplain. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 27.

PRESCOTT, — (General). 1776. Colonel William Maxwell informs Congress that the committee of Trenton will write as to General Prescott's "behaviour" in that town; General Prescott goes to Congress under the escort of Captain J. B. Scott. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 3.

PRESIDENT. Reports of committees on the President's household. Chapter A, No. 23.

———. Yorktown, December 12, 1777. The prolonged illness of Mr. Henry Laurens makes the appointment of a new president advisable. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 185.

PRETTYMAN, BENJAMIN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

PRETTYMAN, JOSEPH (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

PREUDDEN, NATHL. May 16, 1779. Letter from him and others as to distressed condition of Bermuda. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 257.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Department. 1776. The field deputies from Congress propose that General Mifflin reassume the direction of the department, vice Stephen Moylan. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 101.

REED, GEORGE. October 25, 1784. Receipt to B. January for three sets of the Journals of Congress for 1783 for use of the committee of army accounts office, etc., by order of B. Bankson. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 393.

"REGULATION of the Honorable the Congress for the Troops of the Continent of America, which the United States Maintained, to defend their respective Rights against the unjust Encroachments of the British King and Parliament." Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 155.

ROSS, GEORGE (Colonel). 1775. Francis Mentges, in making application for the position of adjutant to the Pennsylvania battalion being raised, refers to Colonel Ross's private character. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 1.

SANDERS, T. W. Princeton, New Jersey, March 12, 1776. To Jonathan Searjeant (Delegate in Congress). Letter signed by him, Alexander McDonald, and George Gillespie, from the West India Islands, protesting against being forced to sign "The Association" or giving reasons for declining. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 19.

SCOTT, JOHN B. (Captain). 1776. Bearer of a letter from Colonel William Maxwell to Congress and escort to General Prescott and Captain —. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 3.

"SERJEANT at War." 1776. William McKennan writes to "Capt" Peters, Serjeant at War, Philadelphia," on the subject of enlarging the guard of the wagons going to Albany. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 113.

SHEE, JOHN (Colonel Third Pennsylvania Battalion). 1776. Major Becker to take charge of the sick of Shee's battalion who are fit for duty, by order of the Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 64.

SHORT, —. 1784. Charles Thomson directs Mr. January to send one copy of the Journals of Congress for 1783-'84 to Mr. Short. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 389.

SINCLEAR, — (Colonel). (No date.) Colonel Maxwell protests against having this younger officer promoted over him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 87.

SKENE, ANDW. PHILIP. Hartford, June 27, 1775. To the President of Congress (John Hancock). Joint letter signed by him, Captain W. Delaplace, and Joseph Merland; insufficient sum allowed them per week for board; this does not suit their rank in the Army, and they can not receive assistance from friends. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 21.

SMITH, THOMAS. 1784. Charles Thomson directs Benjamin January to send Journals of Congress to him for 1782-'83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 391.

THOMSON, CHAS. Philadelphia, July 29, 1784. Order to Benjamin January to deliver to Ebenezer Jackson the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 385.

——. October 1, 1784. To Mr. January. Directs him to send to Mr. Short one copy of the Journals of Congress for 1783-'84. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 389.

——. October 8, 1784. To Mr. January. Directs him to send to Mr. Pierce (Paymaster-General and commissioner for settling with the line of the Army) three copies of the Journals of Congress for 1784. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 387.

- . October 16, 1784. To Mr. January. Order to deliver the Journals of Congress from 1783 to end of session and from first Monday in 1782 to first Monday in 1783 to Thomas Smith. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 391.
- . Trenton, November 3, 1784. To Mr. January. Orders him to send to J. Milligan (Comptroller) twenty sets of the Journals of Congress for 1782-'83. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 395.
- . 1784. To Mr. January. Orders him to send to M. Hillegas (Treasurer of the United States) one volume of the Journals of Congress for 1783. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 397.
- TORIES. 1776. Insurrection in Sussex County, Delaware. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, pages 57 and 59.
- TREATIES. Plans and drafts. Chapter A, No. 47.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE. October 17, 1776. Incloses list of French officers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 101.
- . 1776-1783. Transcript of letters. Chapter A, No. 169.
- . 1776-1784. Letters. Chapter A, No. 152.
- . West Point, November 23, 1779. To Colonel Morgan Connor. Has never considered himself at liberty to grant leaves of absence for officers leaving the United States; refers him to Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 433.
- . Headquarters, New Windsor, March 5, 1781. To the President of Congress (Samuel Huntington). Incloses General Hazen's memorial and recommends consideration of his promotion. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 293.
- . Philadelphia, March 18, 1782. To Edward Hand (Adjutant-General). Instructions; is to send on official papers, but remain in the city himself twelve or fourteen days. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 209.
- . Mount Vernon, July 9, 1785. To the President of Congress (Richard Henry Lee). Introduces A. H. Dohrman. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 211.

- WEISSENFELS, FRED. (Lieutenant-Colonel). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.
- WELBANK, — (Lieutenant Royal Navy). August 30, 1779. British prisoner at Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 313.
- WELLES, —. Albany, 1781. Late commissioner of the extra chamber of accounts. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 289.
- WELLS, — (Major). 1778. Frederick Fisher informs General Hand of the troubles in Cherry Valley; Wells's house burned. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 204.
- WELP, ANTHONY (Lieutenant). June 28, 1775. Colonel James Livingston's First Canadian Regiment. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 325.
- WELSH, JOHN (Captain of the *Alfred*). 1778. Taken prisoner and sent to Fortune Prison, England. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 355.
- WEST, LUKE (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- WEST POINT. 1775. "The Fortress in the Highland;" progress of the work there; Mr. Roman directing it; commissioners from New York convention superintending; ammunition, cannon, etc., at the post. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 33.
- . 1784. Condition of the garrison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 81.
- . 1784. Return of artillery and stores. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 85.
- WEST, THOMAS (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- WEST, — (Major). 1777. American officer on parole from New York. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 125.
- WESTERN country. 1777-1778. Narration of a journey by Henry Aupaumut. Chapter A, No. 167.

- . 1785. Arthur Lee makes representations to Congress as to necessity of garrisoning the country properly. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 615.
- WESTERN Department. Philadelphia, July 6, 1781. List of articles necessary for the immediate supply of white men and Indians employed for its defense. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 219.
- WESTERN Territory. 1776-1788. Reports of committees. Chapter A, No. 30.
- . 1787-1788. Ordinances for the government. Chapter A, No. 176.
- WESTFLEET (schooner). 1777. Atwood, master; loaded with provisions on account of the United States for Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- WESTLY, JOHN (First Lieutenant). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- WHARF, ——. 1777. Master of the schooner *Neptune*; cargo, flour. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.
- WHARTON, JOHN. Navy Board, Middle District, Philadelphia, June 5, 1780. To the Board of Admiralty. Application of the officers of the ship *Confederacy* (ready to "heave down") as to accommodations for them and the crew till the ship be ready again; signed also by James Read and Will Winder. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 345.
- WHARTON, MATHEW (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- WHARTON, ——. 1777. A second deputy commissary-general in Virginia appointed by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 73.
- WHEAT. October 3, 1778. John Leach Knight's advertisement giving the price of wheat. Chapter A, No. 88, volume 13, page 491.
- WHEELER, SAM'L. (Merchant). 1789. Signs a certificate in favor of Joseph Harris. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 499.
- WHING, EVENS (Second Lieutenant). July 17, 1776. Third Battalion of Yorkers. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 49.

WHITE EYE (Captain). Cuchockunk, March 14, 1778. Message to Colonel Morgan from him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 2, page 419.

———. Cuchockunk, July 19, 1778. Message to Colonel Morgan; hostile attitude of the Wyondots; appeals for help and assistance; details as to affairs in the Indian country. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, pages 235 and 239.

WHITE, JAMES. 1776. Bearer of a letter to Congress from Thomas Lowrey concerning the provisioning of the troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 63.

WHITE, JOSEPH. May 20, 1779. Deposition concerning the ravages and depredations of the enemy in Virginia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 352.

WHITE, — (Colonel). 1784. Articles furnished his cavalry by order of Board of War. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 515.

WHITIKER, SAML. 1779. Mate of the *Diana* (snow), from London; taken by Captain Geddes. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 161.

WHITING, DAVID. Fort Alden, Cherry Valley, November 13, 1778. To General Hand. Attack by the Indians; state of the garrison. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 206.

WHITING, JOSEPH. Salisbury, April 14, 1784. To Colonel S. Hodgsdon (Commissary of Military Stores). Informs him of the removal of Continental property by Luther Stoddard to his store, with the intention of appropriating the same to his own use. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 327.

WHITING, THOS. 1777. Two bills given him on March 21 for \$3,000 for corn for troops. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 67.

WHITING, WM. Philadelphia, February 19, 1783. Signs a receipt to Samuel Hodgsdon (Commissary of Military Stores) for amount paid for shot and shell. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 325.

———. February 19, 1783. Certificate as to receipt of payment for shot and shell to be delivered to the United States. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 323.

- WILLES, JOHN (Major Fifth Virginia Regiment). February 18, 1781. Resolution in regard to General Weedon signed by him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 367.
- WILLETT, MARINUS (Captain First York Regiment). 1776. Statement by commissioners appointed by General Wooster of losses sustained by Moses Hazen. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 23.
- WILLIAMS, ABM. (Rev.). October 21, 1778. Bill of exchange in his favor. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 5, page 445.
- WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 1776. Appointed agent for disposing of stores left in Boston by the enemy. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 17.
- WILLIAMS, JONA. Nantes, October 24, 1777. To Brigadier-General Thomas Mifflin. Recommends Colonel Knobelauch, a German officer, who desires to serve America; also, has a letter from Dr. Franklin, attested by the Prussian consul at Nantes (M. Pelloutier). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 447.
- WILLIAMS, J. 1777-1781. Letters. Chapter A, No. 90.
- WILLIAMS, SAML. 1779. Master of the *Betsey*, loaded with rice for Philadelphia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 12, page 9.
- WILLINK, WILLIAM & JAN. Amsterdam, July 11, 1782. To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Robert R. Livingston). Letter signed by them, Nichs. & Jacob Van Staphout, and De la Lande & Fynje on the subject of the loan from Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 522.
- . 1789. Agents for the American loan in Amsterdam. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 751.
- WILLIS, LEWIS (Lieutenant-Colonel). 1777. Signs petition for appointment of Rev. John Hurt as chaplain of Brigadier-General Weedon's brigade. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 199.
- WILLISS, ROBERT (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.
- WILLS, — (Captain). 1776. First Battalion, Philadelphia militia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 75.

WILLSON, GOODWIN (Surgeon's Mate). June 10, 1781. Recommended to fill vacancy in Hospital Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 37.

WILSON, GOODWIN. 1779. Memorial signed by him and others of the Medical Department. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 13, page 127.

WILSON, JAMES (Colonel). 1775. Francis Mentges, in making application for the position of adjutant to the Pennsylvania battalion being raised, refers to Colonel Wilson's private character. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 15, page 1.

WILSON, JAS. (Captain Lieutenant South Carolina Artillery). 1782. Protest against the order from the Board of War forbidding anyone not on actual duty to receive wood; signed by various officers, chiefly from South Carolina. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 507.

WILSON, — (Lieutenant). 1776. Of the *Cabot*; killed at New Providence. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 33.

WILSON, — (Lieutenant Second Georgia Battalion). August 29, 1778. Court held on his letter of complaint announcing his intention of resigning. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 299.

WINDER, WILL. Navy Board, Middle District, Philadelphia, June 5, 1780. To the Board of Admiralty. Application of the officers of the ship *Confederacy* (ready to "heave down") as to accommodations for them and the crew till the ship be ready; signed also by J. Wharton and J. Read. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 345.

WINDSOR, JOHN (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

WINLOCK, JOSEPH (Ensign Seventh Virginia Regiment). Fort Pitt, August 19, 1781. Letter to Colonel Brodhead signed by him and other officers declining to serve under him until cleared of the charges pending against him. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 201.

WINSLOW, JOSHUA. 1775. Of Boston, late owner of the Brigantine *Nancy*. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 43.

WITHAM, ——. 1777. Master of the *Drake*, loaded with provisions for the Head of Elk. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 1, page 97.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, Jr. (No date.) Surgeon of the letter-of-marque ship *De Graaf*, taken at Staten Island and sent to England; harshly treated; his father a Member of Congress. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 6, page 31.

"WOMEN in Office." Baltimore, December 23, 1789. Memorial of Mary Katherine Goddard asking to be reinstated in the post-office, which she had held for fourteen years. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 617.

WOOD, EDWD. (Captain). August 31, 1778. Signs a representation by the officers of the Second Georgia Battalion (Continental) as to grievances; begs interference in their behalf. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 295.

WOOD, JAMES (Colonel Eighth Virginia Regiment). Camp Ramepogh, July 30, 1779. Protest against the consolidation of two Virginia regiments into the Continental line. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 7, page 259.

WOOD, — (Colonel). Philadelphia, September 24, 1776. Paymaster wanted for his battalion at Ticonderoga. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 43.

WOOLKEY, — DE (General). (No date.) Baron Van Heen made his brigade major. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 1.

WOOSTER, DAVID. 1775-1776. Letters. Chapter A, No. 161.

WOOSTER, — (General). 1776. Inquiry to be ordered as to his conduct in Canada. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 8, page 246.

WOOTEN, T. SPRIGG (Speaker House of Delegates). 1777. Proclamation by the general assembly of Maryland requiring certain persons obstructing the recruiting service, etc., to disperse immediately. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 10, page 73.

WRIGHT, THOMAS (Private). 1777. Independent company of foot (Delaware). Chapter A, No. 78, volume 9, page 88.

WYLLYS, RICHARD. 1788. Late deputy quartermaster-general in Georgia. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 573.

WYLLYS, — (Colonel). January 29, 1778. Invoice of clothing merchandise for him, signed in his behalf by Ralph Pomeroy, paymaster. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 3, page 125.

WYOMING. 1778. Accounts of the massacre. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 11, page 231, and volume 14, page 363.

WYONDOTS. 1778. Hostile attitude; no hope of a treaty of peace; now with the Delawares. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

ZISEBERGER, DAVID (Rev.). Cuchockunk, July 19, 1778. To Colonel Morgan. Incloses a message from Captain White Eye; begs that it may not be made known to the people at the fort; White Eye and he accused of giving intelligence of the affairs of the Indian country; blames Mr. McKee, at Detroit, for this; White Eye desires an army to be sent out; all thoughts of a peace with the nations, especially the Wyondots, at an end; he fears, if messengers have been sent out, they have fallen into their hands; hears Simon Girby and La Motte have gone down the St. Lawrence with all the men they can spare from Detroit; trade has stopped and no goods are allowed to be brought to Sandusky; is informed by a Frenchman that Indians have gone to watch the boats from the Illinois; all goes to prove the impossibility of a treaty with the Delawares at Pittsburgh. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 14, page 235.

———. Topecking, August 18, 1781. To Colonel Brodhead. Extract from a letter from Ziseberger, informing him of the approach of 250 Indians; their object being Wheeling, Fort McIntosh, and Fort Pitt; should be on their guard, and must not mention this warning. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 207.

———. Topecking, August 21, 1781. To Colonel Commanding at Fort Pitt. Extract from a letter relative to the Indians advancing on Wheeling, etc. Chapter A, No. 78, volume 4, page 211.

APPENDIX.

**Documentary History of the Constitution
of the United States of America.**

1786-1870.

**DERIVED FROM THE RECORDS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ROLLS
DEPOSITED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

**III.—THE CONSTITUTION AS SIGNED IN CONVENTION; PRO-
CEEDINGS IN CONGRESS; RATIFICATION BY THE SEV-
ERAL STATES.**

Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America.

1786-1870.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.*

Sir,

We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw

* From Washington's copy of the Journal of Congress (vol. xii, p. 164), the original not having been found among the papers of the Continental Congress up to the time of going to Press.

with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was encreased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's

most obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

By unanimous Order of the Convention.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have ^{the} Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof

may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States ^{is tried,} the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year,

and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for

which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall

be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be

suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of ^{the} Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by an

State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of ^{the} Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the

greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both

of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise pro-

vided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punish-

ment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing

in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties

made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o WASHINGTON—Presid^t

and deputy from Virginia

Attest WILLIAM JACKSON Secretary

New Hampshire { JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN }

Massachusetts	{	NATHANIEL GORHAM
	}	RUFUS KING
Connecticut	{	W ^M SAM ^L JOHNSON
	}	ROGER SHERMAN
New York . . .		ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey	{	WIL: LIVINGSTON
	}	DAVID BREARLEY.
		W ^M PATERSON.
		JONA: DAYTON
Pensylvania	{	B FRANKLIN
		THOMAS MIFFLIN
		ROB ^T MORRIS
		GEO. CLYMER
		THO ^S FITZSIMONS
		JARED INGERSOLL
		JAMES WILSON
		GOUV MORRIS
Delaware	{	GEO: READ
	}	GUNNING BEDFORD jun
		JOHN DICKINSON
		RICHARD BASSETT
		JACO: BROOM
Maryland	{	JAMES M ^C HENRY
	}	DAN OF ST THO ^S JENIFER
		DAN ^L CARROLL
Virginia	{	JOHN BLAIR—
	}	JAMES MADISON Jr.
North Carolina	{	W ^M BLOUNT
	}	RICH ^D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
		HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina	{	J. RUTLEDGE
		CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
		CHARLES PINCKNEY
		PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia	{	WILLIAM FEW
		ABR BALDWIN

In Convention Monday September 17th 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, M^r Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Con-

Friday Sept 28. 1787*

Sept 28 Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut New York New Jersey Pensylvania, Delaware Virginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia and from Maryland M^r Ross

Congress having received the report of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia

Resolved Unanimously that the said Report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in Order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.

* From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 38).

(Circular)*

Office of Secretary of Congress

Sep' 28th 1787—

Sir

In obedience to an unanimous resolution of the United States in Congress Assembled, a copy of which is annexed, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, the Report of the Convention lately Assembled in Philadelphia, together with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same; And have to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay the same before the Legislature, in order that it may be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in Your State by the people of the State in conformity to the resolves of the Convention, made & provided in that case.—

with the greatest respect

I have the honor &c—

C: T—

transmitting the
Report of the Convention }

* From the recorded letters of the "Office of Secretary of Congress" (No. 18, p. 120).

Delaware State. Kent County.—

December 22^d 1787—

Sir.

I received yours of the 28th of Novb^r last, enclosed therewith the Journals of Congress from the 6th of Novb^r 1786. to the 30th of October 1787—

I have attended to the reasons Assigned by you with regard to a Speedy and constant representation in Congress, and am perfectly of your Opinion, that the honor and Interest of the Confederacy require it.—Therefore I have taken the Necessary Steps to furnish a speedy Representation in Congress from this State, which I trust will be accomplished in a short time.—I have herewith enclosed a Certified Copy of the Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution, as formed by the Convention of the United States, at Philadelphia in September last, by a Convention of this State, which you are requested to lay before Congress.—

I am with due respect

Your Very Hm^{bl} Ser^t

THO^S COLLINS

Charles Thomson Esq^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter—Dec^r 22^d 1787—

President of Convention state of Delaware—transmitting ratification of the Constitution—

Read Jan^y—22^d 1788—

We the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in convention met, having taken into our serious consideration Fœderal Constitution proposed and agreed upon by the uties of the United States in a General Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, Have approved, assented to, ratified, and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do, in virtue of the Power and Authority to us given for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, fully, freely, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify, and confirm the said Constitution. Done in Convention at Dover this seventh day of December in the year aforesaid, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names—

Sussex County	Kent County
JOHN INGRAM	NICHOLAS RIDGELEY
JOHN JONES	RICHARD SMITH
WILLIAM MOORE	GEORGE TRUITT
WILLIAM HALL	RICHARD BASSETT
THOMAS LAWS	JAMES SYKES
ISAAC COOPER	ALLEN McLANE
WOODMAN STORKLY	DANIEL CUMMINS sen ^r
JOHN LAWS	JOSEPH BARKER
THOMAS EVANS	EDWARD WHITE
ISRAEL HOLLAND	GEORGE MANLOVE

New Castle County

JA^s LATIMER, President
 JAMES BLACK
 JN^o JAMES
 GUNNING BEDFORD Sen^r

KENSEY JOHNS
 THOMAS WATSON
 SOLOMON MAXWELL
 NICHOLAS WAY
 THOMAS DUFF
 GUNN^G BEDFORD Jun^r

To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting, I Thomas Collins President of the Delaware State do hereby certify, [SEAL.] that the above instrument of writing is a true copy of the original ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Convention of the Delaware State, which original ratification is now in my possession. In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Delaware State to be hereunto an'xed.

THO^S COLLINS

[INDORSEMENT.]

Delaware.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Delaware State—

Recorded—page 78.—

Sir

In Convention

December y^e 15. .1787

of the Convention of

In Compliance with the Directions of [^]the State of Pennsylvania I have now the Honor of transmitting by the Secretary the Ratification of the Constitution of the late General Convention, together with sundry Resolutions respecting a Cession of Territory and temporary Residence of the Honorable the Congress of the United States, and am

With every Sentiment of Respect

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant

FREDK. AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG

President.

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency The President of Congress.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter—Dec^r 15th 1787—

President of Convention of State of Pens^a transmitting ratification of the New Constitution & offer of ten mile Square &c—

Read Jan^y 22^d 1788

see file—Offers of the States—with Acts &c—

We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the ^{state} legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York

Six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland Six, Virginia Ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and be nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a

President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least onceⁱⁿ every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings,

punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of Repre-

sentatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall ^{be} sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and house of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States ;
 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the
 several states, and with the Indian tribes ;
 To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform
 laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United
 States ;
 To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign
 coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures,
 To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securi-
 ties and current coin of the United States ;
 To establish post offices and post roads ;
 To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by
 securing for limited times to authors and inventors the
 exclusive right to their respective writings and discover-
 ies ;
 To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court ;
 To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on
 the high seas, and offences against the law of nations ;
 To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and
 make rules concerning captures on land and water ;
 To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money
 for that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;
 To provide and maintain a navy ;
 To make rules for the government and regulation of the
 land and naval forces ;
 To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws
 of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions ;
 To provide for organizing, arming, and discipling the militia,
 and for governing such part of them as may be employed in
 the service of the United States, reserving to the States re-
 spectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority

of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of

another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:— And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any Treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep Troops or ships of war in times of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows.

Each state shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and Transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one

vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident ^{within} The United States. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall

take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their

consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states,

and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such Trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

III.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the

several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in Three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.	{	JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts.	{	NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut.	{	WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York.		ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey.	{	WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON.
Pennsylvania.	{	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware	{ GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD Junior, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.
Maryland.	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^T THO. JENIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia.	{ JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Junior.
North Carolina.	{ WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina.	{ JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia.	{ WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In the Name of the People of Pennsylvania. Be it Known unto all Men that We the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Convention assembled Have assented to, and ratified, and by these presents Do in the Name and by the authority of the same People, and for ourselves, assent to, and ratify the foregoing Constitution for the United States of America. Done in Convention at Philadelphia the twelfth day of December ^{in the year of our Lord} one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence

of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness
whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG President

J ^N O ALLISON	THOMAS CHEYNEY
JONATHAN ROBERTS	JOHN HANNUM
JOHN RICHARDS	STEPHEN CHAMBERS
JAMES MORRIS	ROBERT COLEMAN
TIMOTHY PICKERING.	SEBASTIAN GRAFF
BENJ ^N ELLIOT—	JOHN HUBLEY
STEPHEN BALLIET	SAMUEL ASHMEAD
JOSEPH HORSFIELD	ENOCH EDWARDS
DAVID DASHLER	HENRY WYNKOOP
WILLIAM WILSON	JOHN BARCLAY
JOHN BOYD	THO ^S YARDLEY
THO SCOTT	ABRAHAM STOUT
JOHN NEVILL	THOMAS BULL
JASPER YEATES.	ANTHONY WAYNE
HEN ^V SLAGLE	GEORGE LATIMER
THOMAS CAMPBELL	BENJ ^N RUSH
THOMAS HARTLEY	HILARY BAKER
DAVID GRIER	JAMES WILSON
JOHN BLACK	THOMAS M ^C KEAN
BENJAMIN PEDAN	W MACPIERSON
JOHN ARNDT	JOHN HUNN
WILLIAM GIBBONS	GEORGE GRAY
RICHARD DOWNING	

Attest JAMES CAMPBELL Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania

Ratification of the Fæderal Constitution by Pensylvania

Recorded page 82.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

In Convention of the State of New-Jersey.—Whereas a convention of Delegates from the following States, Viz^t. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, met at Philadelphia for the purpose of deliberating on, and forming a constitution for the United States of America, finished their Session on the seventeenth day of September last and reported to Congress the form which they had agreed upon, in the words following, Viz^t—

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestick tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article Ist

Sect: 1. All Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect: 2^d The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

lature thereof, for six years ; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes.—The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.—No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.—The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.—When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.—When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside : And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.—Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States ; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

and subject to indictment, trial judgment and punishment, according to law.—

Sect: 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.—

Sect: 5th Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.—Each house may determine the Rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.—Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.—

Sect: 6th The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the

Peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect: 7th All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.—Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.—If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law.—But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.—If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Congress by

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been Seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.—The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.—The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the Sole power of impeachment.

Sect: 3^d The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legis-

lature thereof, for six years ; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes.—The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.—No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.—The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.—When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.—When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside : And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.—Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States ; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

direct, tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.—No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.—No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or Revenue to the ports of one state over those of another : nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.—No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a Regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all publick money shall be published from time to time.—No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of Profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sect: 10th No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and Silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.—No state shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress.—No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of Peace, enter into any agreement or

Peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect: 7th All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.—Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.—If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law.—But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.—If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Congress by

their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and limitations prescribed in the Case of a bill.

Sect: 8th The Congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common Defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.—To borrow money on the credit of the United States.—To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.—To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.—To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.—To establish post offices and post roads.—To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.—To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.—To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high Seas, and offences against the law of nations.—To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.—To raise and support armies, but no appropriation

United States, or any of them.—Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: “I do solemnly Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect: 2^d The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other publick ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.—But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.—The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect: 3^d He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and

expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other publick ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.—

Sect: 4th The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Sect: 1st The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.—

The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.—

Sect: 2^d The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors other publick ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and for-

United States, or any of them.—Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: “I do solemnly Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect: 2^d The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other publick ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.—But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.—The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect: 3^d He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and

expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other publick ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.—

Sect: 4th The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Sect: 1st The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.— The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.—

Sect: 2^d The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors other publick ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and for-

eign States, citizens or subjects.—In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction.—In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.—The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.—

Sect: 3^d Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.—No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.—The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV.

Sect: 1st Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.—And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect: 2^d The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.—A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another

State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.—No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect: 3^d New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.—The Congress shall have power to Dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.—

Sect: 4th The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestick violence.—

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents

and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.—

Article VI

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.—This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.—The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or publick trust under the United States.—

Article VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

And Whereas Congress on the twenty eighth day of September last unanimously did resolve “that the said report with the Resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the convention made and provided in that case.”

And Whereas the Legislature of this State did on the twenty ninth day of October last Resolve in the words following, Viz’—“Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to such of the Inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties on the fourth Tuesday in November next, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, to choose three suitable persons to serve as Delegates from each County in a State Convention, for the purposes herein before-mentioned, and that the same be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the Rules and Regulations prescribed for conducting such Elections.”

Resolved unanimously, That the Persons so Elected to serve in State Convention, do assemble and meet together on the second Tuesday in December next, at Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, then and there to take into Consideration the aforesaid Constitution; and if approved of by them, finally to Ratify the same in behalf and on the part of this State; and make Report thereof to the United States in Congress assembled, in Conformity with the Resolutions thereto annexed.”

“Resolved, That the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of this State shall be, and they are hereby required to give as timely Notice as may be, by Advertisements to the People of

their Counties of the time, place and Purpose of holding Elections as aforesaid."

And Whereas the Legislature of this State did also on the first day of November last make and pass the following Act, Viz—"An Act to authorize the People of this State to meet in Convention, deliberate upon, agree to, and ratify the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the late General Convention. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the People thereof, by their Delegates, to meet in Convention, to deliberate upon, and, if approved of by them, to ratify the Constitution for the United States, proposed by the General Convention, held at Philadelphia, and every Act, matter and clause therein contained, conformably to the Resolutions of the Legislature, passed the twenty ninth day of October, Seventeen hundred and eighty seven, any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

Now be it known that we the Delegates of the State of New-Jersey chosen by the People thereof for the purposes aforesaid having maturely deliberated on, and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, do hereby for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New-Jersey agree to, ratify and confirm the same and every part thereof.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the members present, this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.—In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Note, Before the signing hereof, the following words, viz,

“Cession of” were interlined between the fifteenth and sixteenth lines on the second sheet.

JOHN STEVENS President—
and Delegate from the County of Hunterdon

County of Bergen.....	{	JOHN FELL PETER ZABRISKIE CORNELIUS HENNION
Essex	{	JOHN CHETWOOD SAMUEL HAY DAVID CRANE
Middlesex.....	{	JOHN NEILSON JOHN BEATTY BENJAMIN MANNING
Monmouth.....	{	ELISHA LAWRENCE SAMUEL BREESE WILLIAM CRAWFORD
Somerset.....	{	JN ^O WITHERSPOON JACOB R HARDENBERGH FRED: FRELINGHUYSEN
Burlington	{	THOMAS REYNOLDS GEO. ANDERSON JOSHUA M. WALLACE
Gloucester	{	R ^D HOWELS AND ^W HUNTER BENJAMIN WHITALL
Salem.....	{	WHITTEN CRIPPS EDMUND WETHERBY
County of Cape-May...	{	JESSE HAND JEREMIAH ELDREDGE MATTHEW WHILLDIN

[SEAL APPENDANT.] the United States of America, was, on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, agreed upon and reported to Congress by the Deputies of the said United States convened in Philadelphia; which said Constitution is written in the words following, to wit;

“We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

In Convention, Augusta 5th January 1788
Sir,

We have the honor to transmit to the United States in Congress Assembled the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Georgia.

We hope that the ready compliance of this State with the recommendations of Congress and of the late National Convention, will tend not only to consolidate the Union, but promote the happiness of our common Country.

With great respect,

we have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellencys Obedient Servants,

JOHN WEREAT, President.

By unanimous order of the Convention of the State of Georgia.

His Excellency, The President of Congress.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter Jan^y 5th 1788

Gov^r of Georgia transmitting Ratification of New Constitution—

State of Georgia,

In Convention;

Wednesday, January the second, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas the form of a Constitution for the Government of

temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year,

and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for

which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented

to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights & measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forgoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any

state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such num-

ber be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may dertermine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall

state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such num-

ber be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President ; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may dertermine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall

then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as

they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, andⁱⁿ such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in

law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls^{to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;}; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be [“a” stricken out] party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state ; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall

protect each of them against invasion ; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestick violence.

Article V.

The Congress, when ever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—	{ JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—	{ WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York—	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey—	{ WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania—	{ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, G. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.
Delaware—	{ GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD Junior; JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT— JACOB BROOM.
Maryland—	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^T THOMAS JENNIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia—	JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON Junior.
North Carolina—	{ WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—	{ JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES C. PINCK- NEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—	WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN.
Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec ^y	

And Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, Resolve, unanimously, That the said Report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures,

in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.

And Whereas the Legislature of the State of Georgia did, on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in pursuance of the above recited resolution of Congress,

Resolve, That a convention be elected on the day of the next General Election, and in the same manner as representatives are elected; and that the said Convention consist of not more than three members from each County. And that the said Convention should meet at Augusta, on the fourth Tuesday in December then next, and as soon thereafter as convenient, proceed to consider the said Report, letter and resolutions, and to adopt or reject any part or the whole thereof.

Now Know Ye, That We, the Delegates of the People of the State of Georgia in Convention met, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Legislature aforesaid, having taken into our serious consideration the said Constitution, Have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents DO, in virtue of the powers and authority to Us given by the People of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify and adopt the said Constitution.

Done in Convention, at Augusta in the said State, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth. In

Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our
names.

JOHN WEREAT. President

and Delegate for the County of Richmond

W: STEPHENS	}	Chatham
JOSEPH HABERSHAM		
JENKINS DAVIS	}	Effingham
N BROWNSON		
EDW ^D TELFAIR	}	Burke
H. TODD		
WILLIAM FEW	}	Richmond
JAMES MCNEIL		
GEO MATHEWS	}	Wilkes
FLOR ^{CE} SULLIVAN		
JOHN KING	}	Liberty
JAMES. POWELL		
JOHN ELLIOTT		
JAMES MAXWELL	}	Glynn
GEO: HANDLEY.		
CHRISTOPHER HILLARY		
J: MASON.	}	Camden
HENRY OSBORNE		
JAMES SEAGROVE		
JACOB WEED	}	Washingt
JARED IRWIN		
JOHN RUTHERFORD		
ROB ^T CHRISTMAS	}	Greene
THOMAS DANIELL		
R MIDDLETON		

Attest. ISAAC BRIGGS, Secretary.

85

[INDORSEMENT.]

Georgia.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of
Georgia.

Recorded page 107 @ 110

Hartford Jan^y 1788—

S^r

I herewith Transmit Enclos^d to you The Ratification of the Convention of Delagates from the Several Towns in the State of Connecticutt held at Hartford on the 3rd Day of January Instant (Pursuant to a Resolve of the Legislature of s^d State at the Sessions of their General Assembly held at New Haven on the Second Thursday of October 1787) adopting The Fideral Constitution of Civil Goverment for the United States of America Compos^d by the Convention: Held at Philadelphia on the 17th of September last for that Purpose which Ratification is Subscribed by a great Majority of all the Delagates appointed by the State of Connecticutt to Deliberate upon the Matters aforesaid: This State will Undoubtedly: do all in their Power to Promote the Establishment of so Salutary a Plan of Goverment

I have the Hon^r to be your

Excellencies Most Obedient humble Serv^t

MATTH^w GRISWOLD:

His Excellen^y the President of Congress:

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter Jan^y 1788—

President of Convention State of Connecticut transmitting
Ratification of the Constitution

Read Jan^y 22^d 1788—

[COAT OF ARMS.]

In the Name of the People of the State of Connecticut.
 We the Delegates of the People of s^d State in general Convention assembled, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature in October last, Have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the Constitution, reported by the Convention of Delegates in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September AD. 1787. for the United States of America.

Done in Convention this 9th day of January AD. 1788. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

MATTHEW GRISWOLD President:

JERE ^H WADSWORTH	PIERPONT EDWARDS
JESSE ROOT	SAMUEL BEACH
ISAAC LEE	DANIEL HOLBROOK
SELAH HEART	JOHN HOLBROOK
ZEBULON PECK ju ^r	GIDEON BUCKINGHAM
ELISHA PITKIN	LEWIS MALLETT J ^R
ERASTUS WOLCOTT	JOSEPH HOPKINS
JOHN WATSON	JOHN WELTON
JOHN TREADWELL	RICH ^D LAW
WILLIAM JUDD	AMASA LEARNED
JOSEPH MOSELY	SAM ^L HUNTINGTON
WAIT GOODRICH	JED HUNTINGTON
JOHN CURTISS	ISAAC HUNTINGTON
ASA BARNES	ROBERT ROBBINS.
STEPHEN MIX MITCHELL	DAN ^{LL} FOOT
JOHN CHESTER	ELI HYDE
OLIV ELLSWORTH	JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE
ROGER NEWBERRY	STEPHEN BILLINGS
ROGER SHERMAN	ANDREW LEE

WILLIAM NOYES	MOSES CLEAVELAND
JOSHUA RAYMOND Jun ^r	SAMPSON HOWE
JER ^H HALSEY	WILL ^M DANIELSON
WHEELER COIT	W ^M WILLIAMS
CHARLES PHELPS	JAMES BRADFORD
NATHANIEL MINOR	JOSHUA DUNLOP
JONATHAN STURGES	DANIEL LEARNED
THADDEUS BURR	MOSES CAMPBELL
ELISHA WHITTELSEY	BENJAMIN DOW
JOSEPH MOSS WHITE	OLIVER WOLCOTT
AMOS MEAD	JEDEDIAH STRONG
JABEZ FITCH	MOSES HAWLEY
NEHEMIAH BEARDSLEY	CHARLES BURRALI
JAMES POTTER	NATHAN HALE
JOHN CHANDLER	DANIEL MILES
JOHN BEACH	ASAPH HALL
HEZ ^H ROGERS	ISAAC BURNHAM
LEM ^L SANFORD	JOHN WILDER
WILLIAM HERON	MARK PRINDLE
PHILIP BURR BRADLEY	JEDIDIAH HUBBEL
NATHAN DAUCHY	AARON AUSTIN
JAMES DAVENPORT	SAMUEL CANFIELD
JOHN DAVENPORT Jun ^r	DANIEL EVERITT
W ^M SAM ^L JOHNSON	HEZ: FITCH
ELISHA MILLS	JOSHUA PORTER
ELEPH ^T DYER	BENJ ^N HINMAN
JED ^A ELDERKIN	EPAPHRAS SHELTON
SIMEON SMITH	ELEAZER CURTISS
HENDRICK DOW	JOHN WHITTLESEY
SETH PAINE	DAN ^L NATH ^L BRINSMADE
ASA WITTER	THOMAS FENN

DAVID SMITH	WILLIAM HART
ROBERT M ^C CANE	SAM ^L SHIPMAN
DANIEL SHERMAN	JEREMIAH WEST
SAMUEL ORTON	SAMUEL CHAPMAN
ASHER MILLER	ICHIABOD WARNER
SAM ^L H. PARSONS	SAMUEL CARVER
EBEN ^R WHITE	JEREMIAH RIPLEY
HEZ ^H GOODRICH	EPHRAIM ROOT
DYAR THROOP	JOHN PHELPS
JABEZ CHAPMAN	ISAAC FOOT
CORNELIUS HIGGINS	ABIJAH SESSIONS
HEZEKIAH BRAINERD	CALEB HOLT
THEOPHILUS MORGAN	SETH CROCKER
HEZ ^H LANE	

State of Connecticut, ss. Hartford January ninth, Anno Domini one thousand, seven hundred and eighty eight.

The foregoing Ratification was agreed to, and signed as above, by one hundred and twenty eight, and dissented to by forty Delegates in Convention, which is a Majority of eighty eight.

Certified by MATTHEW GRISWOLD President.

Teste JEDIDIAH STRONG Secretary—

[INDORSEMENT.]

Connecticut.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of Connecticut.

Recorded Page 93-96.

Com W Mass

In Senate Oct' 20th 1787

Whereas the convention lately assembled at Philad^a have reported to Congress a Constitution for the U S A, in which convention were represented the States of New Hamsh^r, Massa^s, Connec^t, N York, N Jersey, Penssil^a, Maryland, Virginia, N Carolina, S Carolina & Georgia; which Constitution was unanimously approved of by the said States in Convention assembled:

[“And” stricken out]^{And} whereas that Convention resolved, that the said Constitution should be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, And that it was their opinion that it should be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature for their assent & ratification; & that each Convention assenting to & ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the united States in Congress assembled.

And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolution of the 28th Sep^r last, Unanimously resolved, “That the Constitution so reported be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the said Convention in that case made & provided.” “And whereas the said Constitution has been transmitted to the legislature of this Com Wealth accordingly:

It is therefore resolved, that it be, & it is hereby recom-

recommended to the people of this C Wealth, that a Convention of Delegates be chosen agreeably to, & for the purposes mentioned in the resolution of Congress aforesaid, to meet at the [^{State} "Senate" stricken out] House in Boston, on the 2^d Wednesday of [^]Jan^y next, & that the Constitution so reported, be submitted to the said Convention, for their assent & ratification; And that the said Convention assenting to & ratifying the same, give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled in conformity to the resolves of said Convention, in that case made & provided.

And it is further resolved, that the Selectmen of the several Towns & districts within this Commonwealth, be, & they hereby are directed to convene as soon as may be, the inhabitants of their several Towns & districts, qualified by law to vote in the election of representatives, for the purpose of chusing Delegates to represent them in said Convention.

And to preserve an equality to the people in their representation in the said Convention, that the several Towns & Districts elect respectively, by ballot, not exceeding the same number of Delegates as by Law they are entitled to send Representatives to the General Court.

And it is further resolved, that the Secretary immediately procure to be printed a sufficient number of copies of these resolutions, as also of the said Constitution, with the resolutions of the Convention, & their Letter to the President of Congress, accompa^{nying} the same; And also of the Resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, thereupon; And that he transmit three Copies of the same, as soon as may be, by expresses to the Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Commonwealth, with positive directions to be by them or their deputies without delay, personally delivered to the

Selectmen of each Town & district withⁱⁿ their respective Counties.

And it is further resolved, that the Selectmen or the major part of the Selectmen of each Town or district, shall certify the election of such person or persons as may be appointed by their respective Towns or Districts [~~shall certify the election of such person or persons as may be appointed by their respective Towns or Districts~~] as a Delegate or Delegates to the Convention aforesaid.

And it is further resolved, that the several Delegates of the said Convention, be allowed for their travel & attendance, out of the public treasury, the same pay as will be allowed to the Representatives there^{for} [~~of~~] this present session, & that the same be defrayed at the public expence.

And it is further resolved, that his Excellency the Gov^r be, & he hereby is requested,^{with advice of Council,} to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing him to discharge the pay roll of the said Convention, out of any monies which will then be in the Treasury, not appropriated.

And it is further resolved, that if there shall not be sufficient monies then in the Treasury for that purpose, [~~that~~] the Treasurer is hereby authorised & directed, to borrow sufficient monies therefor, on such funds of the government as are not appropriat^{ed}

Sent down for Concurrence

SAM^l. ADAMS Presid^t

In the House of Representatives Oct^r 25 1787

Read & Concured

JAMES WARREN Spk^r

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK

A true Copy — Attest

JOHN AVERY jun Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy of Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
for calling a State Convention

Recorded page 97-100.

(furnished by Mr Otis)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Convention of the delegates of the PEOPLE of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts February 6th 1788

The Convention having impartially discussed, & fully considered The Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, & submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the twenty fifth day of October last past, & acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in affording the People of the United States in the course of his providence an opportunity deliberately & peaceably without fraud or surprize of entering into an explicit & solemn Compact with each other by assenting to & ratifying a New Constitution in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare & secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves & their posterity; Do in the name & in behalf of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assent to & ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America.

And as it is the opinion of this Convention that certain amendments & alterations in the said Constitution would

remove the fears & quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth & more effectually guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government, The Convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations & provisions be introduced into the said Constitution.

First, That it be explicitly declared that all Powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised.

Secondly, That there shall be one representative to every thirty thousand persons according to the Census mentioned in the Constitution until the whole number of the Representatives amounts to Two hundred.

Thirdly, That Congress do not exercise the powers vested in them by the fourth Section of the first article, but in cases when a State shall neglect or refuse to make the regulations therein mentioned or shall make regulations subversive of the rights of the People to a free & equal representation in Congress agreeably to the Constitution.

Fourthly, That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the Monies arising from the Impost & Excise are insufficient for the publick exigencies nor then until Congress shall have first made a requisition upon the States to assess levy & pay their respective proportions of such Requisition agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution; in such way & manner as the Legislature of the States shall think best, & in such case if any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition then Congress may assess & levy such State's proportion together with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent per annum from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition

Fifthly, That Congress erect no Company of Merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

Sixthly, That no person shall be tried for any Crime by which he may incur an infamous punishment or loss of life until he be first indicted by a Grand Jury, except in such cases as may arise in the Government & regulation of the Land & Naval forces

Seventhly, The Supreme Judicial Federal Court shall have no jurisdiction of Causes between Citizens of different States unless the matter in dispute whether it concerns the realty or personalty be of the value of three thousand dollars at the least. nor shall the Federal Judicial Powers extend to any actions between Citizens of different States where the matter in dispute whether it concerns the Realty or personalty is not of the value of Fifteen hundred dollars at the least.

Eighthly, In civil actions between Citizens of different States every issue of fact arising in Actions at common law shall be tried by a Jury if the parties or either of them request it.

Ninthly, Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall accept of a title of Nobility or any other title or office from any King, prince or Foreign State.

And the Convention do in the name & in behalf of the People of this Commonwealth enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress at all times until the alterations & provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the Fifth article of the said Constitution to exert all their influence & use all reasonable & legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations & provisions in such manner as is provided in the said Article.

And that the United States in Congress Assembled may

have due notice of the Assent & Ratification of the said Constitution by this Convention it is, Resolved, that the Assent & Ratification aforesaid be engrossed on Parchment together with the recommendation & injunction aforesaid & with this resolution & that His Excellency John Hancock Esq^r President & the Hon^{ble} William Cushing Esq^r Vice President, of this Convention transmit the same, counter-signed by the Secretary of the Convention under their hands & seals to the United States in Congress Assembled

JOHN HANCOCK President

W^M CUSHING Vice President

GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Secretary.

Pursuant to the Resolution aforesaid WE the President & Vice President abovenamed Do hereby transmit to the United States in Congress Assembled, the same Resolution with the above Assent and Ratification of the Constitution aforesaid for the United States, And the recommendation & injunction above specified.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands & Seals at Boston in the Commonwealth aforesaid this Seventh day of February Anno Domini, one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK President [SEAL.]

W^M CUSHING Vice President [SEAL.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—

Recorded Page 101—106.

Monday the twenty first Day of April seventeen hundred and eighty eight being the Day recommended by the General Assembly for the meeting of a Convention of the Delegates of the People of this State for the purpose of considering and determining on the proposed Plan of a Federal Government transmitted to the General Assembly through the Medium of Congress

Were present

For Saint Mary's County

M^r Richard Barnes
M^r George Plater
M^r Charles Chilton
M^r Nicho^s Lewis Sewall

Cæcil County

M^r Joseph Gilpin
M^r Henry Hollingsworth
M^r James Gordon Heron
M^r Samuel Evans

Kent County

M^r William Tilghman
M^r Donaldson Yates
M^r Isaac Perkins
M^r William Granger

Prince George's County

M^r Fielder Bowie
M^r Osborn Sprigg
M^r Benjamin Hall
M^r George Digges

Anne Arundel County

M^r Jer^h T. Chase
M^r Jn^o F. Mercer
M^r Ben. Harrison

Worcester County

M^r Peter Chaille
M^r Ja^s Martin
M^r W^m Morris
M^r Jn^o Done

Calvert County

Mr Joseph Wilkinson
 Mr Charles Grahame
 Mr Jn^o Chesley Jun^r
 Mr Walter Smith

Baltimore Cot^y

Mr Charles Ridgely of W^m

Charles County

Mr Gustavus R^d Brown
 Mr Jn^o Parnham
 Mr Zephaniah Turner
 Mr Michael J. Stone

Somerset County

Mr Waggaman

Dorchester County

Mr Nicholas Hammond
 Mr Daniel Sulivane
 Mr James Shaw

Frederick County

Mr Tho^s Johnson
 Mr Abraham Faw

Washington County

Mr Tho^s Sprigg
 Mr Jn^o Stull
 Mr Moses Rawlings
 Mr Henry Shryock

Montgomery County

Mr Rich^d Thomas Sen^r
 Mr William Deakins
 Mr Ben. Edwards

City of Annapolis

Mr Nich^s Carroll
 Mr Alex Contee Hanson

The Convention proceeded to the choice of a President. and the Honorable George Plater Esquire was unanimously elected

The Convention appointed Mr William Harwood Clerk Ordered that he Qualify as such by taking an Oath that he

will honestly faithfully and diligently discharge the Office of Clerk to the Convention—

M^r Cornelius Mills was appointed Messenger and M^r Charles Hogg Door Keeper, Ordered that they be qualified

M^r Archibald Golder was appointed assistant Clerk to the Convention, Ordered that he qualify by taking an Oath that he will honestly faithfully and diligently discharge the Office of assistant Clerk to the Convention—

Resolved that a Committee of Elections be appointed and that they be directed to inspect the returns and make report thereof—^{and M^r Johnson,} M^r Barnes, M^r Jeremiah Townley Chase M^r Done and M^r Faw were appointed a Committee for that purpose—

Resolved, that this Convention will sit from nine o Clock in the Morning till three OClock in the Afternoon for considering the proposed Plan of Federal Government

The Convention Adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 OClock

Tuesday April 22nd 1788 Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

M^r Thomas Sim Lee and M^r Richard Potts Delegates returned for Frederick County M^r George Gale M^r John Steuart and M^r John Gale Delegates returned for Somerset County; M^r James Tilghman M^r John Seney and M^r James Hollyday Delegates returned for Queen Ann's County; M^r Edward Lloyd and M^r John Stevens Delegates returned for Talbot County; M^r Joseph Richardson M^r William Rich-

ardson M^r Matthew Driver and M^r Peter Edmondson Delegates returned for Caroline County: M^r Charles Ridgely a Delegate returned for Baltimore County and M^r James M^cHenry a Delegate returned for Baltimore Town appeared and took their Seats in the Convention

Resolved that the following Rules be observed during the sitting of this Convention.

That when the President assumes the Chair the Members shall take their Seats—

That at the opening of the Convention, each Day, the Minutes of the preceding Day shall be read, after which any Business addressed to the Chair may be proceeded to.

That a Motion made and seconded shall be repeated by the President. A Motion shall be reduced to Writing if required by the President or any two Members. A Motion may be withdrawn by the Member making it before any Decision is had thereon.

That no Member speaking shall be interrupted but by a call to Order by the President, or by a Member through the President.

That no Member be referred to in Debate by Name.

That all Questions of Order be decided by the President, without Debate, but the President may refer such Questions to the House, which shall decide also without Debate.

That every Member attending the Convention shall be in his place at the Time to which the Convention stands adjourned or within half an Hour thereof.

That during the sitting of this Convention the Doors shall be open.—

M^r Johnson from the Committee of Elections brings in and delivers to M^r President the following Report:

Your Committee beg leave to Report, That by the Certificates of the several Sheriffs, it appears that the following Persons are duly elected and returned for their respective Counties—to wit. For Saint Mary's County—Richard Barnes, George Plater, Charles Chilton and Nicholas Lewis Sewall Esquires;—For Kent County—William Tilghman, Donaldson Yates, Isaac Perkins, and William Granger Esquires—For Anne Arundel County Jeremiah Townley Chase, Samuel Chase, John Francis Mercer and Benjamin Harrison Esquires: For Calvert County Joseph Wilkinson Charles Grahame, John Chesley Jun^r and Walter Smith Esquires: For Charles County—Gustavus Richard Brown, John Parnham, Zephaniah Turner and Michael Jenifer Stone Esquires: For Baltimore County—Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely son of William, Edward Cockey and Nathan Cromwell Esquires: For Talbot County—Jeremiah Banning Robert Goldsborough, Edward Lloyd and John Stevens Esquires For Somerset County George Gale, Henry Waggaman, Jn^o Steuart and John Gale Esquires: For Dorchester County Robert Goldsborough, Nicholas Hammond, Daniel Sulivane, and James Shaw Esquires: For Cæcil County: Joseph Gilpin, Henry Hollingsworth, James Gordon Heron, and Samuel Evans Esquires: For Prince Georges County—Fielder Bowie, Osborn Sprigg, Benjamin Hall and George Digges Esquires: That by the Certificate of the Aldermen of the City of Annapolis it appears, that Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson Esquires are duly elected and returned Delegates for the said City: For Queen Anns County, James Tilghman John Seney, James Hollyday and William Hemsley

Esquires: For Worcester County, Peter Chaille, James Martin, William Morris and John Done Esquires: For Frederick County Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts and Abraham Shaw Esquires: For Harford County, William Paca, John Love, William Pinkney and Luther Martin Esquires: For Caroline County, Joseph Richardson, William Richardson, Matthew Driver, and Peter Edmondson Esquires That by the Certificate of the Commissioners of Baltimore Town it appears that James McHenry and John Coulter Esquires are duly elected and returned Delegates for said Town—For Washington County Thomas Sprigg, John Stull, Moses Rawlings, and Henry Shryock Esquires: For Montgomery County, Thomas Cramphin, Richard Thomas Senr William Deakins and Benjamin Edwards Esquires

By Order

A. GOLDER Cl

Which was read the first and second Time and concurred with The Convention adjourns till to morrow Morning 9 o Clock

Wednesday April 23rd 1788 Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

Mr John Coulter a Delegate returned for Baltimore Town and Mr William Pinkney a Delegate returned for Harford County appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—

The proposed Plan of Federal Government for the United States was read the first Time and thereupon Resolved, That this Convention will not enter into any Resolution, upon any Particular Part of the proposed plan of Federal Government for the United States; But that the whole thereof shall be read through a second Time, after which the Subject may be

fully debated and considered. And then the President shall put the Question, that this Convention do assent to and ratify the same Constitution, On which Question the Yeas and Nays shall be taken—The proposed Plan of Federal Government was read the second Time agreeably to the above Resolution—The Convention adjourns till to morrow Morning 9 o Clock

Thursday April 24. 1788. Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The proceedings of Yesterday were Read—

M^r William Hemsley a Delegate returned for Queen Anns County; M^r Edward Cockey and M^r Nathan Cromwell Delegates returned for Baltimore County, M^r Robert Goldsborough a Delegate returned for Talbot County, M^r Samuel Chase, a Delegate returned for Anne Arundel County M^r Luther Martin and M^r John Love Delegates returned for Harford County, appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—

The Convention adjourns till half after four oClock Post Meridiem.

The Convention met

M^r Thomas Cramphin a Delegate returned for Montgomery County and M^r William Paca a Delegate returned for Harford County appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—

The Convention adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 o Clock—

Friday April 25th 1788 Convention met

Present the Same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

The Convention adjourns till to Morrow Morning
oClock

Saturday April 26th 1788 The Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read—

The Question was put, that the Convention assent to
ratify the proposed Plan of Federal Government for
United States and the Yeas and Nays being taken appear
as follows

Affirmative

The Hon^{ble} the President

Mr Barnes	Mr Jn ^o Gale	Mr Done
Mr Chilton	Mr Hammond	Mr Johnson
Mr Sewall	Mr Sulivane	Mr Lee
Mr W ^m Tilghman	Mr Shaw	Mr Potts
Mr Yates	Mr Gilpin	Mr Faw
Mr Perkins	Mr Hollingsworth	Mr Paca
Mr Granger	Mr Heron	Mr J Richardson
Mr Wilkinson	Mr Evans	Mr W: Richards
Mr Grahame	Mr Bowie	Mr Driver
Mr Chesley	Mr O. Sprigg	Mr Edmondson
Mr Smith	Mr Hall	Mr McHenry
Mr Brown	Mr Digges	Mr Coulter
Mr Parnham	Mr Carroll	Mr T. Sprigg
Mr Turner	Mr Hanson	Mr Stull
Mr Stone	Mr J Tilghman	Mr Rawlings
Mr Goldsborough	Mr Seney	Mr Shryock

M ^r L loyd	M ^r Hollyday	M ^r Cramphin
M ^r S tevens	M ^r Hemsley	M ^r Thomas
M ^r G eo. Gale	M ^r Chaille	M ^r Deakins
M ^r W aggaman	M ^r Martin	M ^r Edwards
M ^r S teuart	M ^r Morris	63.

Negative

M ^r J. T. Chase	M ^r Ridgely	M ^r Love
M ^r S Chase	M ^r Ridgely of W ^m	M ^r Pinkney
M ^r M ercer	M ^r Cockey .	M ^r L. Martin
M ^r H arrison	M ^r Cromwell	11.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative

GEO. PLATER Presid^t

Attest.

WILLIAM HARWOOD Clk.

A^D **G**OLDER, Assis^t Cl.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestick Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

Sect. 1, All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives

[SEAL.] Sect. 2, The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall

have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free Persons, including those bound to service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every Thirty Thousand but each State shall have at least one Representative, and untill such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations One, Connecticut five, New-York Six, New-Jersey Four, Pennsylvania Eight, Delaware One, Maryland Six, Virginia Ten, North Carolina Five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia Three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the executive Authority thereof, shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker, and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Sect. 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make Temporary Appointments untill the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of Thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President Pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is

tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honour, Trust or Profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

Sect. 4. The Times, Places and Manner, of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any Time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by Law, appoint a different Day.

Sect 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications, of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from Day to Day, and may be authorised to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and, from Time to Time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall,

at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, and breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their Respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the Same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such Time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in Office.

Sect 7. All Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed

to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution or Vote, to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a Question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Sect 8. The Congress shall have Power.

To lay and Collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the Subject of Bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

To Coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post-Offices and Post-Roads;

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors, the exclusive Right to their Respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To Provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Land and Naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation, in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may,

by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or Officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress, prior to the Year one Thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten Dollars for each Person,

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may Require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a Regular

the President, the Person having the greatest number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes ; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the Time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President ; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, untill the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation :

"I do solemnly swear (or Affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

Sect 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have the power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect 3 He shall from Time to Time give to the Congress, Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall Judge Necessary and

Expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

3

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from Time to Time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of



different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason, unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no attainder of Treason shall work corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

4

Sect. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings, of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings, shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall; on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it Necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two

thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other modes of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one Thousand eight Hundred and eight shall in any Manner effect the first and fourth Clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

6

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary Notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and Judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be **sufficient** for the Establishment of this Constitution between **the** States so ratifying the Same.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State **of** Maryland 28 April 1788.

We the Delegates of the people of the State of Maryland **having** fully considered the Constitution of the United States **of** America reported to Congress by the Convention of **Deputies** from the United States of America held in Philadelphia **on** the seventeenth Day of September in the Year **Seventeen** hundred and eighty seven of which the annexed is a **Copy** and submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland in November Session **Seventeen** hundred and eighty seven do for ourselves and in the Name and on the behalf of the People of this State assent **to** and ratify the said Constitution.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names—

RICH^D BARNES
CHARLES CHILTON
N LEWIS SEWALL
W^M TILGHMAN.
DONALDSON YEATES
ISAAC PERKINS
WILLIAM GRANGER
JOSEPH WILKINSON
CHARLES GRAHAM
JN^O CHESLEY Jun^r

GEO: PLATER President—
W. SMITH
G. R. BROWN
J PARNHAM
ZEPH. TURNER.
MICHAEL JENEFER STONE
R GOLDSBOROUGH jun^r
EDW^D LLOYD
JOHN STEVENS
GEORGE GALE
HENRY WAGGAMAN

JOHN STEWART	WILLIAM MORRIS
JOHN GALE	JOHN DONE
N ^S HAMMOND	TH ^S JOHNSON
DANIEL SULLIVAN	THO. S. LEE
JAMES SHAW	RICHARD POTTS
JOS: GILPIN	ABRAHAM FAW
H HOLLINGSWORTH	W ^M PACA
JAMES GORDON HERON	J RICHARDSON
SAM ^L EVANS	WILLIAM RICHARDSON
FIELDER BOWIE	MATT: DRIVER
OSB SPRIGG	PETER EDMONDSON
BENJAMIN HALL	JAMES M ^C HENRY
GEORGE DIGGES,	JOHN COULTER
NICHOLAS CARROLL.	THOMAS SPRIGG
A C. HANSON	JOHN STULL
JA. TILGHMAN	MOSES RAWLINGS
JN ^O SENEY	HENRY SHRYOCK
JAMES HOLLYDAY	THO ^S CRAMPHIN
WILLIAM HEMSLEY	RICH ^D THOMAS
PETER CHAILLE	WILL DEAKINS Jun ^r
JAMES MARTIN	BEN: EDWARDS

Attest—W^M HARWOOD Clk.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Maryland.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of
Maryland—

The
CONSTITUTION
of the

United States of America

As agreed upon by the Convention of Delegates of the
United States held at Philadelphia.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the Common defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

Article 1st

Sect 1st All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect 2^d The house of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the Qualifications requisite for electors of the most Numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have Attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven

Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The Actual enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten Years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of Newhampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence plantations one, Connecticut five, New York Six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland Six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such Vacancies.

The house of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other officers, and shall have the Sole power of impeachment. Sect. 3^d The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for Six Years : and each senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may

be into three Classes. The seats of the Senators of the **first** class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth **Year**, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth **Year**, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, **and** if Vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, **during** the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the **next** meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such **vacancies**.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained **to** the age of thirty Years, and been nine years a citizen of the **United** States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president **of** the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally **divided**.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice president, or **when** he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, When the president of the United States is tried the chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

and subject to indictment, trial, Judgment and punishment according to Law.

Sect. 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect 5th Each house shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the Rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds expel a Member.

Each house shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy: and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either house on any Question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present be entered on the Journal.

Neither house during the Session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect 6th The Senators and Representatives shall receive a

shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and house of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and house of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect 8th The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the Common Defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of Science and useful arts

by securing for limited times to authors and Inventors **the** exclusive right to their respective writings and Discoveries.

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on **the** high seas, and offences against the law of Nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and **make** rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of money **to** that use shall be for a longer term than two Years:

To provide and Maintain a Navy:

To make rules for the Government and regulation of the **Land** and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws **of** the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten Miles Square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings: And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested

by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

Sect 9th The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas-corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state, No preference shall be given by any regulation of Commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and Account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States, And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sectⁿ 10th No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin

money, emit bills of Credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports [“^{or}and” stricken out] exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2^d

Sect 1st The Executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America, He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—Each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an Office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be

an inhabitant of the same State with themselves, And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and house of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of Votes, then the house of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President, But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the states, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of Votes of the electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their Votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the united States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither

shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his Death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and Duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of Removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sect 2^d The president shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual Service of the United States, he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant, reprieves and pardons for offences against the united States except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power by and with

and subject to indictment, trial, Judgment and punishment according to Law.

Sect. 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect 5th Each house shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the Rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds expel a Member.

Each house shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy: and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either house on any Question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present be entered on the Journal.

Neither house during the Session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect 6th The Senators and Representatives shall receive a

vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect 2^d The Judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their Authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction to controversies to which the United States shall be a party to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction, In all the other cases beforementioned the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect 3^d Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies,

shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and house of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and house of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect 8th The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the Common Defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of Science and useful arts

by securing for limited times to authors and Inventors **the** exclusive right to their respective writings and Discoveries.

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on **the** high seas, and offences against the law of Nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and **make** rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of money **to** that use shall be for a longer term than two Years:

To provide and Maintain a Navy:

To make rules for the Government and regulation of the **land** and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in **the** service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten Miles Square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings: And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested

by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

Sect 9th The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas-corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state, No preference shall be given by any regulation of Commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and Account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States, And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sectⁿ 10th No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin

money, emit bills of Credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports [^{or} "and" stricken out] exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2^d

Sect 1st The Executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America, He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—Each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an Office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be

an inhabitant of the same State with themselves, And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and house of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of Votes, then the house of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the states, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of Votes of the electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their Votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the united States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither

Shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his Death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and Duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of Removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sect 2^d The president shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual Service of the United States, he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant, reprieves and pardons for offences against the united States except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power by and with

the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect 3^d He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, he shall receive ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect 4th The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article 3^d

Sect 1st The Judicial power of the united states, shall be

vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect 2^d The Judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their Authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction to controversies to which the United States shall be a party to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction, In all the other cases beforementioned the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect 3^d Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies,

giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt Act, or on confession in open Court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article 4th

Sect 1st Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and Judicial proceedings of every other state, And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect 2^d The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive Authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state, having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect 3^d New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State, nor any state be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United states, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect 4th The United states shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5th

The congress whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it Necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6th

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as Valid against the

United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made; under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws, of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7th

The Ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

In Convention of the people of the state of South Carolina by their Representatives held in the city of charleston on Monday the twelfth day of May and continued by divers Adjournments to friday the twenty third day of May Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and in the twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Convention having maturely considered the constitution or form of Government reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United states of America

and submitted to them by a Resolution of the Legislature of this State passed the seventeenth and eighteenth days of February last in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to the people of the said United States and their posterity DO in the name and behalf of the people of this State hereby assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

Done in Convention the twenty third day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.—

THOMAS PINCKNEY
President [SEAL.]

Attest

JOHN SANDFORD DART
Secretary [SEAL.]

And Whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several states, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a General government that the right of prescribing the manner time and places of holding the Elections to the Federal Legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several states. This convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the General Government except in cases where the Legislatures of the States, shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfil the same according to the tenor of the said Constitution.

This Convention doth also declare that no Section or

paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a Construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the General Government of the Union.

Resolved that the general Government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, *but* where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies *nor then until* Congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to Assess levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions And in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion together with Interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition—

Resolved that the third section of the Sixth Article ought to be amended by inserting the word "*other*" between the words "*no*" and "*religious*"

Resolved that it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this State in the general Government to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an Alteration of the Constitution conformably to the foregoing Resolutions.

Done in Convention the twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and eighty eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth

THOMAS PINCKNEY
President [SEAL.]

Attest

JOHN SANFORD DART
Secretary— [SEAL.]

State of New Hampshire

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of
[SEAL.] the State of New-Hampshire June the Twenty
first 1788.

The Convention haveing Impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America & submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Court of said State passed the fourteenth Day of December last past and acknowledgeing with gratefull Hearts the goodness of the Supreme ruler of the Universe in affording the People of the United States in the Course of his Providence an Opportunity, deliberately & peaceably without fraud or surprize of entering into an Explicit and solemn compact with each other by assenting to & ratifying a new Constitution, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, Insure domestick Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves & their Posterity—Do In the Name & behalf of the People of the State of New-Hampshire assent to & ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America. And as it is the Opinion of this Convention that certain amendments & alterations in the said Constitution would remove the fears & quiet the apprehensions of many of the good People of this State & more Effectually guard against an undue Administration of the Federal Government—The Convention do there-

fore recommend that the following alterations & provisions be introduced into the said Constitution.—

First That it be Explicitly declared that all Powers not expressly & particularly Delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States to be, by them Exercised.—

Secondly, That there shall be one Representative to every Thirty thousand Persons according to the Census mentioned in the Constitution, untill the whole number of Representatives amount to Two hundred.—

Thirdly That Congress do not Exercise the Powers vested in them, by the fourth Section of the first Article, but in Cases when a State shall neglect or refuse to make the Regulations therein mentioned, or shall make regulations Subversive of the rights of the People to a free and equal Representation in Congress. Nor shall Congress in any Case make regulations contrary to a free and equal Representation.—

Fourthly That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the money arising from Impost, Excise and their other resources are insufficient for the Publick Exigencies; nor then, untill Congress shall have first made a Requisition upon the States, to Assess, Levy, & pay their respective proportions, of such requisition agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution in such way & manner as the Legislature of the State shall think best and in such Case if any State shall neglect, then Congress may Assess & Levy such States proportion together with the Interest thereon at the rate of six p Cent p Annum from the Time of payment prescribe in such requisition—

Fifthly That Congress shall erect no Company of Merchant with exclusive advantages of Commerce.—

Sixthly That no Person shall be Tryed for any Crime by which he may incur an Infamous Punishment, or loss of Life, untill he first be indicted by a Grand Jury except in such Cases as may arise in the Government and regulation of the Land & Naval Forces.—

Seventhly All Common Law Cases between Citizens of different States shall be commenced in the Common Law-Courts of the respective States & no appeal shall be allowed to the Federal Court in such Cases unless the sum or value of the thing in Controversy amount to three Thousand Dollars.—

Eighthly In Civil Actions between Citizens of different States every Issue of Fact arising in Actions at Common Law shall be Tryed by Jury, if the Parties, or either of them request it—

Ninthly—Congress shall at no Time consent that any Person holding an Office of Trust or profit under the United States shall accept any Title of Nobility or any other Title or Office from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.—

Tenth,

That no standing Army shall be Kept up in time of Peace unless with the consent of three fourths of the Members of each branch of Congress, nor shall Soldiers in Time of Peace be quartered upon private Houses without the consent of the Owners.—

Eleventh

Congress shall make no Laws touching Religion, or to infringe the rights of Conscience—

Twelfth

Congress shall never disarm any Citizen unless such as are or have been in Actual Rebellion.—

And the Convention Do. In the Name & behalf of the People of this State enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress, at all Times untill the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been Considered agreeably to the fifth Article of the said Constitution to exert all their Influence & use all reasonable & Legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations & Provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article—And That the United States in Congress Assembled may have due notice of the assent & Ratification of the said Constitution by this Convention.—It is resolved that the Assent & Ratification aforesaid be engrossed on Parchment, together with the Recommendation & injunction aforesaid & with this Resolution—And that John Sullivan Esquire President of Convention, & John Langdon Esquire President of the State Transmit the same Countersigned by the Secretary of Convention & the Secretary of the State under their hands & Seals to the United States in Congress Assembled.—

JN^O SULLIVAN presid^t of the Convention [SEAL.]

JOHN LANGDON Presid^t of State [SEAL.]

By order

JOHN CALFE Sec^y of Convention

JOSEPH PEARSON Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Hampshire

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New Hampshire

Ent^d page 120 @ 125.

Virginia towit

We the Delegates of the People of Virginia duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly and now met in Convention having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Fœderal Convention and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon Do in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: that therefore no right of any denomination can be cancelled abridged restrained or modified by the Congress by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any Capacity by the President or any Department or Officer of the United States except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: & that among other essential rights the liberty of Conscience and of the Press cannot be cancelled abridged restrained or modified by any authority of the United States. With these impressions with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions and under the conviction that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein than to bring the Union into danger by a delay with a hope of obtaining Amendments

presents assent to and ratify the Constitution recd
on the seventeenth day of September one thousand seven
hundred and eighty seven by the Fœderal Convention for the
Government of the United States hereby announcing to all
those whom it may concern that the said Constitution is bind-
ing upon the said People according to an authentic Copy
hereto annexed in the Words following;

We the People of the United States in order to form a
more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tran-
quility, provide for the common defence, promote the general
welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and
our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for
the United States of America.

Article, 1.

Section 1st. All legislative powers herein granted shall be
vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall con-
sist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Sec-
tion 2nd. The House of Representatives shall be composed
of Members chosen every second year by the people of the
several States, and the electors in each State shall have the
qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous
branch of the State-legislature. No person shall be a repre-
sentative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five
years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States,
and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that
State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct
taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which
may be included within this Union, according to their respec-

J
or
syl
No
WT
Sta
ele
sh
th
of
fi
!

five numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The house of representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment. Section, 3^d. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legisla-

previous to the Ratification, We the said Delegates in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia do by these presents assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended on the seventeenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven by the Fœderal Convention for the Government of the United States hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern that the said Constitution is binding upon the said People according to an authentic Copy hereto annexed in the Words following;

We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article, 1.

Section 1st. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2nd. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State-legislature. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respec-

tive numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The house of representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment. Section, 3^d. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legisla-

ture of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-president of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. Section 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Section 5th. Each House shall be the Judge of the elections, return

and qualifications of it's own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of it's proceedings, punish it's members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a Journal of it's proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present be entered on the Journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6th. The Senators and Representatives, shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any Office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section, 7th. All bills for raising revenue

shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments, as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent it's return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill. Section 8th. The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and

provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States: To borrow money on the credit of the United States: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes: To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States: To establish post-offices and post-roads: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: To provide and maintain a navy: To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions: To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress: To exercise exclusive legislation

in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And, To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9th. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of Attainder or Ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time. No title of nobility shall be granted

by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State. Section 10th. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of Marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection-laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress lay any of Tonnage, keep troops or Ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2.

Section 1st. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to

which the State may be entitled in Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and the number of Votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a Quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-president. The Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on

which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period another emolument from the United States or any of them. Before he enter on the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Section 2nd. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States; and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to

the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. Section 3^d. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and shall commission all the officers of the United States. Section 4th. The President, Vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article 3^d.

Section 1st. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. **Section 2nd.** The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or Subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a State shall be party the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. **Section 3^d.** Treason

against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article, 4th.

Section 1st. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof. Section 2nd. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from Justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due. Section, 3^d. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of

~~the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to, prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.~~ Section 4th. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislative cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5th.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth Section of the first article; and that no State, without it's consent, shall be deprived of it's equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6th.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the



United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State-legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7th.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention this twenty Sixth day of June
one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight

By Order of the Convention

EDM^D PENDLETON President [SEAL.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Virginia

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of Virginia.

Ent^d page 126 @ 141.

Wednesday July 2. 1788*

Congress assembled present Newhamshire Massachusetts
Rhodeisland Connecticut New York New Jersey, Pensyl-
vania Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia &
from Maryland M^r Contee

* * * * *

The State of Newhampshire having ratified the constitution
transmitted to them by the Act [“of the Act” stricken out]
of the 28 of Sept^r last & transmitted to Congress their rati-
fication & the same being read, the president reminded Con-
gress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted & laid
before them.

Whereupon

On Motion of M^r Clarke seconded by M^r Edwards

Ordered That the ratifications of the constitution of
the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to
a com^{tee} to examine the same and report an Act to Con-
gress for putting the said constitution into operation in
pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Conven-
tion.

On the question to agree to this Order the yeas & nays
being required by M^r Yates

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

* From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

Massachusetts	Mr Dane	ay	} ay
	Mr Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	Mr Arnold		} excused
	Mr Hazard		
Connecticut	Mr Edwards	ay	} ay
	Mr Huntington	ay	
New York	Mr L'Hommedieu	ay	} d
	Mr Yates	no	
New Jersey	Mr Clarke	ay	} ay
	Mr Elmer	ay	
	Mr Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	Mr Bingham	ay	} ay
	Mr Reid	ay	
Maryland	Mr Contee	ay	} X
Virginia	Mr Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr Carrington	ay	
	Mr Brown	ay	
South Carolina	Mr Huger	ay	} ay
	Mr Parker	ay	
	Mr Tucker	ay	
Georgia	Mr Few	ay	} ay
	Mr Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative

* * * * *

The Committee to whom was referred the report from the Com^{ee} of the whole on the address & resolutions from the district of Kentucky being, at their desire, discharged, therupon a motion was made by Mr Brown seconded by Mr Carrington for the purpose of ratifying & confirming the Compact between the State of Virginia & the said district—

Ordered that the consideration of this motion be [^{the order of the day} "post-
poned till" stricken out] for ^{to} morrow.

* * * * *

Ordered that the ratifications of the Constitution of the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to a Committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said Constitution into operation in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Convention

[INDORSEMENT.]

Passed—July 2. 1788

Mr Carrington

Mr Edwards

Mr Baldwin

Mr Otis

Mr Tucker

To whom where referred the ratifications of the Constitution of the U: S—*

Thursday July 3. 1788†

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Rhodeisland New York New Jersey, Pensylvania Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from Connecticut Mr Huntington & from Maryland Mr Contee

The Order of the day being called for, the motion of Mr Brown was read in the words following

Whereas it appears to Congress that the state of Vir-

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 331).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

ginia by two acts of the legislature thereof, one entitled "an Act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent State passed at their October session in the year 1785, the other passed at their October session in the year 1786 entitled "An Act making further provision for the erection of the district of Kentucky into an Independent state" hath entered into a solemn compact with that part of the said state called the district of Kentucky permitting the same to be erected into a separate & independent state to be admitted into Union with the United States as a federal member thereof upon certain terms & conditions in the said acts stipulated & it further appearing to Congress that the said district in convention assembled did in conformity to the said acts by certain resolutions entered into on the 22^d day of Sept 1787 determine that it was expedient that the said district should be erected into an independent state on the terms & conditions specified in said acts & did present to Congress an address praying to be admitted into union with the United States as a federal member & Whereas it appears to Congress to be just & reasonable that the application of the said district of Kentucky should be complied with Resolved therefore that the United States in Congress assembled do ratify & confirm the compact entered into between the state of Virginia & the district of Kentucky agreeably to the acts & resolutions aforesaid & that the said district be admitted into Union with the United States as an independent federal member on the 1st day of January 1789 & be stiled the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Resolved that Congress will release the state of Virginia from all federal obligations arising within the said district after the said first day of Jan^y 1789 & from such part of her quota of the

continental debt as shall be apportioned to the said district whenever the same shall have been ascertained agreeably to the stipulations of the compact aforesaid. Resolved that the said district shall be admitted to a representation in Congress after the said first day of January 1789 provided from an accurate census it shall appear that the said district contains sixty thousand inhabitants."

A motion was made by Mr Dane seconded by Mr Tucker to postpone the consideration of the foregoing motion in order to take up the following

Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia & the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature & in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on the third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign & independent state & a separate member of the federal Union & appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States lately submitted to conventions of the people; and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying States & it is highly probable that the state of Virginia including the said district has already become a member of the said Confederacy. And whereas an Act of Congress in the present state of the government of the country severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof & admitting it into the Confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union

as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said Constitution & therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as an independent member thereof under the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union, but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be made a separate state & member of the Union as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their acts & resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.—

On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Brown

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhode Island	M ^r Arnold	ay	} ay
	M ^r Hazard	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ×
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	
	M ^r Yates	ay	} ay
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	
	M ^r Elmer	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Bingham	ay	} ay
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Contee	ay	} ×
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	} no
	M ^r Brown	no	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative and the first motion being postponed & the second taken into consideration & amended; ["and" stricken out] on the question to agree to the motion as amended the yeas and nays being required by M^r Yates

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	

as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said Constitution & therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as an independent member thereof under the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union, but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be made a separate state & member of the Union as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their acts & resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.—

On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Brown

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

Rhode Island	M ^r Arnold	ay	} ×
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ×
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} d ^a
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Bingham	ay	} ay
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Contee	ay	} ×
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative as follows

Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premisses. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union & appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly, which committee on the second instant

Was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted
 the constitution of the United States lately submitted to Con-
 ventions of the people. And whereas a new Confederacy
 is formed among the ratifying States & there is reason to
 believe that the State of Virginia including the said district
 did on the 25 of June last become a member of the said Con-
 federacy: And Whereas an Act of Congress, in the present
 state of the government of the country, severing a part of the
 said state from the other parts thereof & admitting it into
 the confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation &
 perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be
 attended with many inconveniences while it can have no effect
 to make the said district a separate member of the federal
 Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and
 therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assem-
 bled under the said Articles of Confederation to adopt any
 other measures relative to the premisses than those which
 express their sense that the said district ought to be an inde-
 pendent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall
 permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose
 Resolved That a copy of the proceedings of Congress rel-
 ative to the independency of the district of Kentucky be
 transmitted to the legislature of Virginia & also to Samuel
 McDowell esq^r late president of the said Convention, and that
 the said Legislature and the inhabitants of the district afore-
 said be informed, that as the constitution of the United States
 is now ratified, Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any
 further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into
 the federal Union as an independent member thereof
 under the Articles of Confederation & perpetual Union; but
 that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be

which have been transmitted to Congress [^{having}“to” stricken out] reported an act for putting the said constitution into Operation and the following clause in the act being under debate viz “That the first Wednesday in December next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which have or shall, before the said day have ratified the said constitution” a motion was made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Dane to postpone that clause in order to take up the following “That the fourth Wednesday in “December next be the day for appointing Electors in “the several states of Newhampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey Delaware, Maryland & South Carolina and that the same day be the day for appointing Electors in the state of Rhodeisland provided the said state shall before that day have ratified the said Constitution ; and that the third Wednesday in said December be the day for appointing electors in the states of Massachusetts, Pensylvania & Georgia and that the same day be the day for appointing electors in the state [‘of Massachusetts, Pensylvania & Georgia, and that the same day be the day for appointing electors in the state’ stricken out] of New York provided that state shall before that day have ratified the said Constitution ; and that the first Wednesday in said December be the day for appointing electors in the state of Virginia and that the same be the day for appoint^s electors in North Carolina, provided the said state shall before that day have ratified said Constitution” On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas and nays being required by M^r Kearny

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	} no
	M ^r Wingate	no	

[SEAL.] WE the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of Twenty five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to Service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

Sec 1. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third Class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof

may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty years, and been nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when Elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year,

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in Office.

Sect. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall Originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have Originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a Law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any Bill shall ^{not} be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be

necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have Power

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures:

To provide for the punishment of Counterfeiting the Securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish Post Offices and Post-Roads:

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations:

To declare War, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water:

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of Money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a Navy:—To make rules for the government and regulation of the Land and Naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions:

To provide for Organizing, Arming, and Disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenal, Dockyards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer^{thereof.}

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty

may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten Dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or *ex post facto* Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by Law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all Public Money shall be published from time to ^{time.} _^

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of marque and reprisal; coin Money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but Gold and Silver coin a tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, *ex post facto* Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what

may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties & imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of War in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:— Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, [“one” stricken out] of whom ^{one} at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from Office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on

the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then Act as President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a Compensation, which ^{shall} neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly "Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office "of President of the United States, and will to the best of "my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution "of the United States."

Sect. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for Offences against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment.—

He shall have power, by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of

tives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from Office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on

the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then Act as President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a Compensation, which^{shall} neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly "Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office "of President of the United States, and will to the best of "my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution "of the United States."

Sect. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for Offences against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment.—

He shall have power, by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of

the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies *that* may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, he may Adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on impeachment for, and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Court, shall hold their Offices during good behaviour, and shall,

at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to Controversies between two or more States, between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have Original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have Appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be

convicted of Treason, unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or forfeiture, except during the Life of the person attainted.

Article. IV.

Sect. 1.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the Public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to service or labour in one State under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be

formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against Domestic violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution; but no Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the

States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names. George Washington President and Deputy from Virginia. New Hampshire. John Langdon,

Nicholas Gilman, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Connecticut. William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, New York. Alexander Hamilton, New-Jersey. William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton, Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas ^{Miflin, Robert} Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, Delaware. George Read, Gunning Bedford, Junior, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom. Maryland. James M^cHenry, Daniel of S^t Tho. Jennifer, Daniel Carrol. Virginia. John Blair, James Madison, Junior. North Carolina. William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. South Carolina. John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, Pierce Butler. Georgia. William Few, Abraham Baldwin. Attest. William Jackson, Secretary.

WE the Delegates of the People of the State of New York, duly elected and Met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a Copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, Do declare and make known.

That all Power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the People, and that Government is instituted by them for their common Interest Protection and Security.

That the enjoyment of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness are essential rights which every Government ought to respect and preserve.

That the Powers of Government may be reassumed by the

People, whensoever it shall become necessary to their Happiness; that every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the Government thereof, remains to the People of the several States, or to their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same; And that those Clauses in the said Constitution, which declare, that Congress shall not have or exercise certain Powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any Powers not given by the said Constitution; but such Clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified Powers, or as inserted merely for greater Caution.

That the People have an equal, natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to Exercise their Religion according to the dictates of Conscience, and that no Religious Sect or Society ought to be favoured or established by Law in preference of others.

That the People have a right to keep and bear Arms; that a well regulated Militia, including the body of the People *capable of bearing Arms*, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State;

That the Militia should not be subject to Martial Law except in time of War, Rebellion or Insurrection.

That standing Armies in time of Peace are dangerous to Liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in Cases of necessity; and that at all times, the Military should be under strict Subordination to the civil Power.

That in time of Peace no Soldier ought to be quartered in any House without the consent of the Owner, and in time of War only by the Civil Magistrate in such manner as the Laws may direct.

That no Person ought to be taken imprisoned. or disseised of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his Privileges, Franchises, Life, Liberty or Property but by due process of Law.

That no Person ought to be put twice in Jeopardy of Life or Limb for one and the same Offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same Offence.

That every Person restrained of his Liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when on account of Public Danger the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

That excessive Bail ought not to be required; nor excessive Fines imposed; nor Cruel or unusual Punishments inflicted.

That (except in the Government of the Land and Naval Forces, and of the Militia when in actual Service, and in cases of Impeachment) a Presentment or Indictment by a Grand Jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all Crimes cognizable by the Judiciary of the United States, and such Trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial Jury of the County where the Crime was committed; and that no person can be found Guilty without the unanimous consent of such Jury. But in cases of Crimes not committed within any County of any of the United States, and in Cases of Crimes committed within any County in which a general Insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign Enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in such County as ^{the} Congress shall by Law direct; which

County in the two Cases last mentioned should be as near as conveniently may be to that County in which the Crime may have been committed. And that in all Criminal Prosecutions, the Accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his Accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the Witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his Witnesses, and the assistance of Council for his defense, and should not be compelled to give Evidence against himself.

That the trial by Jury in the extent that it obtains by the Common Law of England is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free People, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every Freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person his papers or his property, and therefore, that all Warrants to search suspected places or seize any Freeman his papers or property, without information upon Oath or Affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general Warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the People have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their Representatives; and that every person has a right to Petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of Grievances. — That the Freedom of the Press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years an Election of the President and Vice President, so that no Officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and

Vice President can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last President and Vice President were elected.

That nothing contained in the said Constitution is to be construed to prevent the Legislature of any State from passing Laws at its discretion from time to time to divide such State into convenient Districts, and to apportion its Representatives to and amongst such Districts.

That the Prohibition contained in the said Constitution against *ex post facto* Laws, extends only to Laws concerning Crimes.

That all Appeals in Causes determineable according to the course of the common Law, ought to be by Writ of Error and not otherwise.

That the Judicial Power of the United States in cases in which a State may be a party, does not extend to criminal Prosecutions, or to authorize any Suit by any Person against a State.

That the Judicial Power of the United States as to Controversies between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States is not to be construed to extend to any other Controversies between them except those which relate to such Lands, so claimed under Grants of different States.

That the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any other Court to be instituted by the Congress, is not in any case to be encreased enlarged or extended by any Fiction Collusion or mere suggestion;—And That no Treaty is to be construed so to operate as to alter the Constitution of any State.

Under these impressions and declaring that the rights

~~A~~foresaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the Ex-
~~p~~ositions aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution,
~~A~~nd in Confidence that the Amendments which shall have
~~B~~een proposed to the said Constitution will receive an early
~~a~~nd mature Consideration: We the said Delegates, in the
~~N~~ame and in the behalf of the People of the State of New
~~Y~~ork Do by these presents Assent to and Ratify the said
 Constitution. In full Confidence nevertheless that until a
 Convention shall be called and convened for proposing
 Amendments to the said Constitution, the Militia of this State
 will not be continued in Service out of this State for a longer
 term than six weeks without the Consent of the Legislature
 thereof;—that the Congress will not make or alter any Regu-
 lation in this State respecting the times places and manner of
 holding Elections for Senators or Representatives unless the
 Legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make Laws
 or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be
 incapable of making the same, and that in those cases such
 power will only be exercised until the Legislature of this State
 shall make provision in the Premises;—that no Excise will be
 imposed on any Article of the Growth production or Manufac-
 ture of the United States, or any of them within this State,
 Ardent Spirits excepted; And that ^{the} Congress will not lay
 direct Taxes within this State, but when the Monies arising
 from the Impost and Excise shall be insufficient for the public
 Exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a
 Requisition upon this State to assess levy and pay the
 Amount of such Requisition ^{made} agreeably to the Census fixed in
 the said Constitution in such way and manner as the Legis-
 lature of this State shall judge best, but that in such case, if
 the State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant

to such Requisition, then the Cong. -
this States proportion together with Interest at the Rate
six per Centum per Annum from the time at which the
same was required to be paid.

Done in Convention at Poughkeepsie in the County
of Dutchess in the State of New York the twenty
sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thou-
sand Seven hundred and Eighty eight.

By Order of the Convention.

GEO: CLINTON President

Attested

JOHN M^CKESSON } Secretaries—
AB^M B. BANCKER }

AND the Convention do in the Name and Behalf of the
People of the State of New York enjoin it upon their Repre-
sentatives in the Congress, to Exert all their Influence, and
use all reasonable means to Obtain a Ratification of the fol-
lowing Amendments to the said Constitution in the manner
prescribed therein; and in all Laws to be passed by the
Congress in the meantime to conform to the spirit of the
said Amendments as far as the Constitution will admit.

That there shall be one Representative for every thirty
thousand Inhabitants, according to the enumeration or Census
mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of
Representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that
number shall be continued or encreased but not diminished,
as Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as ^{the} Con-
gress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the
Apportionment of Representatives and direct Taxes.

That the Congress do not impose any Excise on any A

Article (except Ardent Spirits) of the Growth Production or Manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the Monies arising from the Impost and Excise shall be insufficient for the Public Exigencies, nor then until Congress shall first have made a Requisition upon the States to assess levy and pay their respective proportions of such Requisition, agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislatures of the respective States shall judge best; and in such Case, if any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such Requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such States proportion, together with Interest at the rate of six per Centum per Annum, from the time of Payment prescribed in such Requisition.

That ^{the} Congress shall not make or alter any Regulation in any State respecting the times places and manner of holding Elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of such State shall neglect or refuse to make Laws or Regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and then only until the Legislature of such State shall make provision in the premises; provided that Congress may prescribe the time for the Election of Representatives.

That no Persons except natural born Citizens, or such as were Citizens on or before the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, or such as held Commissions under the United States during the War, and have at any time since the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy six become Citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be Freeholders, shall be

eligible to the Places of President, Vice President, or Members of either House of the Congress of the United States.

That ^{the} Congress do not grant Monopolies or erect any Company with exclusive Advantages of Commerce.

That no standing Army or regular Troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present, in each House.

That no Money be borrowed on the Credit of the United States without the Assent of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each House.

That the Congress shall not declare War without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each House.

That the Privilege of the *Habeas Corpus* shall not by any Law be suspended for a longer term than six Months, or until twenty days after the Meeting of the Congress next following the passing of the Act for such suspension.

That the Right of the Congress to exercise exclusive Legislation over such District, not exceeding ten Miles square, as may by cession of a particular State, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, shall not be so exercised, as to exempt the Inhabitants of such District from paying the like Taxes Imposts Duties and Excises, as shall be imposed on the other Inhabitants of the State in which such District may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said District from Arrest for Crimes committed, or Debts contracted out of the said District.

That the Right of exclusive Legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards and other needful Buildings,

shall not authorize the Congress to make any Law to prevent the Laws of the States respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and Criminal Matters, except as to such Persons as shall be in the Service of the United States; nor to them with respect to Crimes committed without such Places.

That the Compensation for the Senators and Representatives be ascertained by standing Laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of Compensation shall operate for the Benefit of the Representatives, until after a subsequent Election shall have been had.

That the Journals of ^{the} Congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to Treaties or Military operations, as in the Judgment of either House shall require Secrecy; and that both Houses of Congress shall always keep their Doors open during their Sessions, unless the Business may in their Opinion requires Secrecy. That the yeas & nays shall be entered on the Journals whenever two Members in either House may require it.

That no Capitation Tax shall ever be laid by the Congress.

That no Person be eligible as a Senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the Legislatures of the respective States may recal their Senators or either of them, and ["to" stricken out] elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the Senators so recalled were appointed.

That no Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any Office under the Authority of the United States.

That the Authority given to the Executives of the States to fill the vacancies of Senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective Legislatures.

That the Power of Congress to pass uniform Laws concerning Bankruptcy shall only extend to Merchants and other Traders; and that the States respectively may pass Laws for the relief of other Insolvent Debtors.

That no Person shall be eligible to the Office of President of the United States a third time.

That the Executive shall not grant Pardons for Treason, unless with the Consent of the Congress; but may at his discretion grant Reprieves to persons convicted of Treason, until their Cases, can be laid before the Congress.

That the President or person exercising his Powers for the time being, shall not command an Army in the Field in person, without the previous desire of the Congress.

That all Letters Patent, Commissions, Pardons, Writs and Process of the United States, shall run in the Name of *the People of the United States*, and be tested in the Name of the President of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, or the first Judge of the Court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the Congress shall not constitute ordain or establish any Tribunals or Inferior Courts, with any other than Appellate Jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the Tryal of Causes of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction, and for the Trial of Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas; and in all other Cases to which the Judicial Power of the United States extends, and in which the Supreme Court of the United States has not original Jurisdiction, the Causes shall be heard tried, and determined in some one of the

State Courts, with the right of Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or other proper Tribunal to be established for that purpose by the Congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

That the Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall consist of the Senate, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first or Senior Judge for the time being, of the highest Court of general and ordinary common Law Jurisdiction in each State;—that the Congress shall by standing Laws designate the Courts in the respective States answering this Description, and in States having no Courts exactly answering this Description, shall designate some other Court, preferring such if any there be, whose Judge or Judges may hold their places during good Behaviour—Provided that no more than one Judge, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall come from one State—That the Congress be authorized to pass Laws for compensating the said Judges for such Services and for compelling their Attendance—and that a Majority at least of the said Judges shall be requisite to constitute the said Court—that no person impeached shall sit as a Member thereof. That each Member shall previous to the entering upon any Trial take an Oath or Affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the Cause—and that a Majority of the Members present shall be necessary to a Conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any Judgment, Sentence or Decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, in any Cause in which that Court has original Jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make concerning the same, shall upon application, have a Commission to be issued by the President of the United



States, to such Men learned in the Law as he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate appoint, not less than seven, authorizing such Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the Errors in such Judgment or to review such Sentence and Decree, as the case may be, and to do Justice to the parties in the Premises.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States shall hold any other Office under the United States, or any of them.

That the Judicial Power of the United States shall extend to no Controversies respecting Land, unless it relate to Claims of Territory or Jurisdiction between States, or to Claims of Land between Individuals, or between States and Individuals under the Grants of different States.

That the Militia of any State shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the State for a longer term than six weeks, without the Consent of the Legislature thereof.

That the words *without the Consent of the Congress* in the seventh Clause of the ninth Section of the first Article of the Constitution, be expunged.

That the Senators and Representatives and all Executive and Judicial Officers of the United States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation not to infringe or violate the Constitutions or Rights of the respective States.

That the Legislatures of the respective States may make Provision by Law, that the Electors of the Election Districts to be by them appointed shall chuse a Citizen of the United States who shall have been an Inhabitant of such District for the Term of one year immediately preceeding

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	no	} no
	M ^r Otis	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	no	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	} no
	M ^r Benson	no	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	no	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} d
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	ay	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
North Carolina—	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia—	M ^r Few	no	} divided
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

Monday July 28. 1788*

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts -
Connecticut New York New Jersey Pensylvania Delaware
Maryland Virginia North Carolina So Carolina & Georgia

The Com^{ee} consisting of M^r Carrington M^r Edwards M^r Baldwin M^r Otis & M^r Tucker to whom were referred th^e acts of the several States which have been transmitted Congress ratifying the constitution for the United Stat^s of America having reported an["d" stricken out] act putting the said constitution into operation and the foll^oing paragraph having been debated[&] amended to read follows

That the first Wednesday in January next be the day appointing electors in the several states which have or before the said day have ratified the said constitution; the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the el^e to assemble in their respective states & vote for a pre and that the first Wednesday in March next be th^e and ——— the place for commencing proceedings un^d said constitution.—

A motion was made by M^r Edwards seconded by I liamson to fill the blanck with "Philadelphia" and question to agree to this ["amendment" stricken yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

* From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

New Hampshire	Mr Gilman		
	Mr Wingate	ay	ay
Massachusetts	Mr Dane	ay	ay
	Mr Otis	no	no
Connecticut	Mr Huntington	no	no
	Mr Wadsworth	ay	
	Mr Edwards	no	ay
York—	Mr L'Hommedieu	ay	
	Mr Benson	no	
	Mr Yates	no	no
es—	Mr Clarke	no	
	Mr Elmer	no	
	Mr Dayton	ay	no
	Mr Irvine	no	
	Mr Bingham	ay	
	Mr Armstrong	ay	ay
	Mr Reid	ay	
	Mr Kearny	ay	
	Mr Mitchell	no	no
	Mr Seney	ay	
	Mr Conner	ay	
	Mr Ross	ay	ay
	Mr Grinn	ay	
	Mr Madison	ay	
	Mr Carrington	ay	ay
	Mr Williamson	ay	
	Mr Swann	ay	ay
	Mr Huger	ay	
	Mr Tucker	no	no
	Mr	no	
Few			
Balwin		divided	

e
or
re-



So the question was lost

* * * * *

Tuesday July 29. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday & from Rhode-
island M^r Arnold

M^r Meredith from Pensylvania & M^r H Lee from Virginia
attended & [^{delivered in} "produced" stricken out] their credentials

Wednesday July 30. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

The order of the day being called for and the para-
graph which was under debate on Monday being read, a
motion was made by M^r Dayton seconded by M^r Huger to
fill the blank with the word "the city of New York in the
State of New York" thereupon a motion was made by M^r
Lee seconded by M^r Clarke in lieu of this to amend the
para["ra" stricken out]graph so that the last clause be "and
at such place as shall hereafter be appointed by Congress"
and on the question to agree to this amendment of the para-
graph, the yeas & nays being required by M^r Bingham

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	} d.
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates—	ay	

New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Elmer	no		
	M ^r Dayton	ay		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith	no		
	M ^r Armstrong	no		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid	no		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchell	no		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	}	no
	M ^r Contee	no		
	M ^r Ross	no		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	no		
	M ^r Carrington	no		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no	}	no
	M ^r Swann	no		
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	no		
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	}	no
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

So it passed in the negative—

* * * * *

Friday Aug. 1. 1788

* * * * *

[“The order of the day being called for & the motion renewed to fill the blanck with the words ‘city of New York in the State of New-York’” stricken out.]

Monday Aug 4. 1788

Congress assembled present the thirteen states

* * * * *

The Order of the day being called & the motion renewed by M^r Dayton seconded by M^r Ross to fill the blank with the words "city of New york in the State of Newyork." A motion was made by M^r Williamson seconded by M^r Seney to postpone the motion in order to admit a motion to fill the blank with the word Lancaster and on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Williamson

N: Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate	no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
Rhode Island—	M ^r Hazard	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer	ay		
	M ^r Dayton	no		

Pensylvania—	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Bingham	ay		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware—	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland—	M ^r Seney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		
* Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	no		
	M ^r Brown	ay		
North Carolina—	M ^r Williamson	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Swann	ay		
South Carolina—	M ^r Huger	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
	M ^r Tucker	no		
Georgia—	M ^r Few	ay	}	ay—
	M ^r Baldwin	ay		

So it passed in the negative—

A motion was then made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Seney ^{to postpone} the motion for New York in order to admit Baltimore in the State of Maryland & on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no.....	}	no
	M ^r Wingate	no		

Massachusetts.	M ^r Sedgwick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	no		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer	no		
	M ^r Dayton	no		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong	no		
	M ^r Bingham	ay		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
	M ^r Brown	ay		

North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swan	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative

On the question to ["agree" stricken out] fill the blank with the words ^{the town of} Baltimore in the State of Maryland the yeas & nays being required by M^r Carrington

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	} no
	M ^r Wingate	no	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	} no
	M ^r Dane	no	
	M ^r Otis	no	
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	} no
	M ^r Arnold	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no	
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	} no
	M ^r Benson	no	
	M ^r Hamilton	no	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Elmer	no	
	M ^r Dayton	no	

Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	} ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	ay	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
	M ^r Brown	ay	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay.
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The preamble reported by the committee was then taken into consideration which is in the words following “Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21st of February 1787. did on the 17th of September in the same Year report to the United States in Congress Assembled in the words following viz— “We the people &c.” (here to be inserted the Constitution and resolutions as entered on the Journal of last Year

Sep^r 28th 1787) whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said Report, with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State, by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case. "And whereas the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland^{Virginia} South Carolina and Georgia, have duly ratified the aforesaid Constitution, as appears by the several Acts of the said States returned to Congress, and filed in the Office of the Secretary: and it is expedient that proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be, therefore," &c—

A motion was made by M^r Tucker, seconded by M^r Huger to postpone the said preamble in order to take up the following—viz—Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the city of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same; And whereas the ratifications of the several States are to be considered as containing virtual authority & Instructions to their Delegates in Congress to make the preparatory Arrangements recommended by the said Convention to be made by Congress, therefore resolved, and on the question to postpone for the purpose abovementioned, the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Tucker,

New Hampshire...	M ^r Gilman.....	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

Massachusetts.....	Mr Sedgewick	no	}	no
	Mr Dane.....	ay		
	Mr Otis.....	no		
Rhode Island.....	["Mr Hazard" stricken out]		}	X
	Mr Arnold.....	ay		
Connecticut.....	Mr Huntington.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Wadsworth.....	ay		
	Mr Edwards.....	no		
New York.....	Mr L'Hommedieu.....	no	}	no
	Mr Benson.....	no		
	Mr Hamilton.....	no		
	Mr Yates	ay		
New Jersey	Mr Clark	ay	}	ay
	Mr Elmer	ay		
	Mr Dayton.....	no		
Pensylvania.....	Mr Irvine	ay	}	ay
	Mr Meredith	ay		
	Mr Armstrong	ay		
	Mr Bingham.....	no		
	Mr Reid.....	ay		
Delaware	Mr Kearny.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	Mr Seney	no	}	ay
	Mr Contee.....	ay		
	Mr Ross.....	ay		
Virginia.....	Mr Griffin.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Madison.....	ay		
	Mr Carrington	ay		
	Mr Lee.....	ay		
	Mr Brown.....	ay		

North Carolina.....	M ^r Williamson.....	no	} d
	M ^r Swann.....	ay	
South Carolina.....	M ^r Huger.....	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker.....	ay	
	M ^r Tucker.....	ay	
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin.....	ay	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative—

Tuesday Aug^t 5 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

* * * * *

The Order of the day being called, the preamble moved by M^r Tucker seconded by M^r Huger was read in the words following “Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the city of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same; and whereas the ratifications of the several states are to be considered as containing virtual authority & instructions to their delegates in Congress [“assembled” stricken out] to make the preparatory arrangements recommended by the said convention to be made by Congress, therefore”—

A motion was made by the delegates^{of North Carolina} to amend this proposed preamble by striking out the words “and instructions to their delegates in Congress” and in lieu thereof to insert “to the United States in Congress assembled”

A motion was thereupon made by M^r Dane seconded by Benson to postpone^{both} the proposed preamble and the amendment; and on the question to [“amend the y” stricken out] postpone the yeas & nays being required by M^r Williamson

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	M ^r Hazard	no	} no
	M ^r Arnold	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New york—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New-Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Armstrong	ay	} ay
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchel	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
	M ^r Brown	ay	

North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no	} no
	M ^r Swann	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia—	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.—

A New preamble being agreed to, a motion was made by M^r Hamilton seconded by M^r Dane to reconsider the question for filling the blank in the resolution with the words "The town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland," and on the question for reconsideration the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dane	ay	
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	M ^r Hazard	ay	} ay
	M ^r Arnold	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clark	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	

Pensylvania	Mr Irvine	no	}	no
	Mr Meredith	no		
	Mr Armstrong	no		
	Mr Bingham	no		
	Mr Reid	no		
Delaware	Mr Kearny	no	}	no
	Mr Mitchell	no		
Maryland	Mr Seney	no	}	no
	Mr Contee	no		
	Mr Ross	no		
Virginia	Mr Griffin	no	}	no
	Mr Madison	no		
	Mr Carrington	no		
	Mr Lee	ay		
	Mr Brown	no		
North Carolina	Mr Williamson	no	}	no
	Mr Swan	no		
South Carolina	Mr Huger	ay	}	no
	Mr Parker	no		
	Mr Tucker	no		
Georgia	Mr Few	no	}	no
	Mr Baldwin	no		

So it passed in the negative.—

Wednesday Aug 6. 1788

Congress assembled present the thirteen states.—

The order of the day being called for and the act as amended for putting the Constitution into Operation being read as follows

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21 feb^r 1787 did

on the 17 of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for the people of the United States Whereupon Congress on the 28 of the same September did resolve unanimously "that the said report with the Resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made & provided in that case" and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same & such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary therefore Resolved that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution, that the first Wednesday in feby next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states & vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution

A motion was made by Mr Tucker seconded by Mr Lee^{further} to amend the act by striking out the words, "[&] the town of Baltimore in the State of Maryland" & ["in lieu thereof" stricken out] inserting as follows,^{And} Whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the Legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a condition to furnish in due time the accommodations necessary for facilitating public business,^{and} at the same time free of weighty ob-

jections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of Government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on: & whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient central situation is to leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any* of the places which may stand in competition for preference on so interesting a question, and unembarrassed by want of time & means to fix on and prepare the most proper place for this purpose: And whereas the removal of the public Offices must be attended with much expence, danger & Inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same; & whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legislature: and whereas in addition to the beforementioned reasons unnecessary changes of the seat of Government would be indicative of instability in the national councils and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States, therefore, Resolved that the city of New York in the State of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution—

A motion was then made by M^r Williamson seconded by M^r Reid to postpone the motion before the house in order to take up the following,

Whereas it is proper that the seat of the new Congress and of the national Government should be placed as near the centre of the Union as may consist with present accommodation in order that it's influence and benefits may be equally felt by the great body of citizens throughout the

United^{States}, that members of Congress and other persons may approach it with equal convenience from the opposite extremes, & that no species of partial favour may seem to have been extended to one extreme, rather than to the other; And whereas the present residence of Congress is far removed from the center of the [“center of the” stricken out] Union, whether population or distance are considered, since the new Congress is to consist of eight Senators from States to the eastward of New York and sixteen from States to the southward, and since there are to be only 17 members in the house of representatives from the eastern States, though there are to be 42 members from southern States; and since the distance to the seat of government in the extreme eastern state is hardly equal to one third of the distance to the seat of Government in the most southerly state. And whereas it is to be desired that the new Congress may be convened in the same spirit of mutual accommodation which has hitherto appeared in all deliberations respecting the new government, and that proceedings under the said Government may commence under the impressions of mutual confidence, without that general irritation and loss of time which must attend the removal from an improper situation, and without those painful apprehensions which will naturally arise from a measure that may seem to have originated in an undue regard to local considerations.—therefore Resolved that the seat of the new Congress ought to be in some place to the southward of New York—

And on the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned, the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Williamson—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate.....no		
Massachusetts....	M ^r Sedgewick.....no	}	no
	M ^r Dane.....no		
	M ^r Otis.....no		
	M ^r Thatcherno		
Rhode Island.....	M ^r Hazard.....no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold.....no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington.....no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth.....no		
	M ^r Edwards.....ay		
New York.....	M ^r L'Hommedieu...no	}	no
	M ^r Benson.....no		
	M ^r Hamilton.....no		
	M ^r Yates.....no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarkno	}	no
	M ^r Elmer.....ay		
	M ^r Daytonno		
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith.....ay		
	M ^r Armstrong.....ay		
	M ^r Bingham.....ay		
	M ^r Reiday		
Delaware	M ^r Kearnyay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell.....ay		
Maryland.....	M ^r Seney.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee.....ay		
	M ^r Ross.....ay		

Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	ay
	M ^r Lee	no	
	M ^r Brown	ay	
North Carolina...	M ^r Williamson	ay	ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger	no	
	M ^r Parker	no	no
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the Negative—

A motion was then made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Bingham to amend the amendment by striking out the words "New York in the state of New York," and in lieu thereof, inserting "Philadelphia and on the question to agree to the Amendment to the amendment the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Reid—

New Hampshire..	M ^r Gilman	no	
	M ^r Wingate	no	no
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick	no	
	M ^r Dane	no	no
	M ^r Otis	no	
	M ^r Thatcher	no	
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	no
	M ^r Arnold	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	
	M ^r Wadsworth	no	no
	M ^r Edwards	ay	

New York.....	M ^r L'Hommedieu....no	}	no
	M ^r Benson.....no		
	M ^r Hamilton.....no		
	M ^r Yates.....no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark.....no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer.....ay		
	M ^r Dayton.....no		
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith.....ay		
	M ^r Armstrong.....ay		
	M ^r Bingham.....ay		
	M ^r Reid.....ay		
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell.....ay		
Maryland.....	M ^r Seney.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee.....ay		
	M ^r Ross.....ay		
Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison.....ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....ay		
	M ^r Lee.....no		
	M ^r Brown.....ay		
North Carolina...	M ^r Williamson.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Swann.....ay		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger.....no	}	no
	M ^r Parker.....no		
	M ^r Tucker.....no		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....no	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin.....ay		

so it passed in the Negative—

A division was then called for and on the question to

agree to the resolving clause the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Lee—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate.....ay		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick.....ay	}	ay—
	M ^r Dane.....ay		
	M ^r Otis.....ay		
	M ^r Thatcher.....ay		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Arnold.....ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wadsworth.....ay		
	M ^r Edwards.....ay		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Benson.....ay		
	M ^r Hamilton.....ay		
	M ^r Yates.....ay		
New Jersey	M ^r Clark.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Elmer.....ay		
	M ^r Dayton.....ay		
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine.....no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith.....no		
	M ^r Armstrong.....no		
	M ^r Bingham.....no		
	M ^r Reid.....no		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny.....no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchell.....no		
Maryland	M ^r Seney.....no	}	no
	M ^r Contee.....no		
	M ^r Ross.....no		

Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison.....	ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....	no		
	M ^r Lee.....	ay		
	M ^r Brown	no		
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Swann	no		
South Carolina	M ^r Huger.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker.....	ay		
	M ^r Tucker.....	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....	ay	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	no		

so it was resolved in the Affirmative—

On the question to agree to the preamble, the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Irvine—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dane.....	ay		
	M ^r Otis.....	ay		
	M ^r Thatcher.....	ay		
Rhode Island.....	M ^r Hazard.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Arnold	ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay		
	M ^r Edwards.....	no		
New York.....	M ^r L'Hommedieu ...	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Benson	ay		
	M ^r Hamilton	ay		
	M ^r Yates	ay		

New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Elmer.....	no		
	M ^r Dayton.....	ay		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith.....	no		
	M ^r Armstrong.....	no		
	M ^r Bingham.....	no		
	M ^r Reid.....	no		
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchell.....	no		
Maryland.....	M ^r Seney.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Contee.....	no		
	M ^r Ross.....	no		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison.....	no		
	M ^r Carrington.....	no		
	M ^r Lee.....	ay		
	M ^r Brown.....	no		
North Carolina...	M ^r Williamson.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Swann.....	no		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker.....	ay		
	M ^r Tucker.....	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....	ay	}	div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	no		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative—

* * * * *

Resolved as the sense of this congress that any vote given
or which may be given [^{respecting} "of" stricken out] the said resolu-

tions, by the delegate or delegates of any state which hath not ratified the said constitution, shall in no wise be ["considered" stricken out] construed directly or indirectly to imply either on their part or on the part of the states which they represent an approbation of the constitution aforesaid or of any part thereof or any manner or kind of obligation on the part of any such state touching the same or the relinquishment of any right heretofore or now claimed or which may be claimed by such state, and that all and singular the rights of such state remain continue and are to all intents and purposes in the same situation as if such delegates had refrained from voting respecting the said resolutions.

Motion of M^r Hamilton seconded by M^r D

Whereas the Convention assembled at Phil in the Com: of Pensyl did on the 17 of Sept last past resolve as the opinion of that Convention that as soon as the Conventions of 9 states sh^d have ratified the Constitution then and there agreed upon by the s^d Convention the US in Congress Ass: sh^d fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which sh^d have ratified the same & a day on which the electors sh^d assemble to vote for the presid^t & the time & place for commencing proceedings under the s^d constitution & whereas the US in C As hav^g rec^d the ratifications of the s^d Constitution by 11 states did on the 28 Ult & the 5 & 6 inst agree to the following resolutions to wit— And whereas it does not appear that the states of R I & N C have ["not" stricken out] ratified the s^d const: & whereas the delegates of the s^d two states have voted upon certain parts of the s^d resolutions therefore Resolved &c as above

Motion by Delegates of NC to amend the motion by striking out in the preamble | it does not appear that the states

of R I & N C have ratified the s^d Cons | & in lieu thereof to insert "the convention of the state of N C is supposed now be in session now to be in session & the state of R I has rejected the new constitution"

And in the resolving clause to strike out | the delegate or delegates of any state which hath not ratified the s^d Const | & in lieu thereof to insert | the delegates of the state of R I which state hath rejected the new Constit:

[INDORSEMENT.]

Mot: M^r Hamilton Aug. 7.

N H—

M—

R

C—

N Y—

N J—

P—

D—

M—

V—

N—

S C. T

G—*

By the Delegates of the State of Rhode Island which hath rejected the new Constitution.[†]

*From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 93).

† From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, opp. p. 97).

And whereas the Convention of the State of North Carolina is supposed now to be in Session and the State of Rhode Island has rejected the new Constitution*

Whereas the Convention [^{then} stricken out] assembled at Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did on the 17th day of September [^{in the ye} stricken out] last past resolve as the opinion of that Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine states should have ratified the Constitution then and there agreed upon by the ^{said} Convention [^{aforesaid} stricken out] the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which should have ratified the same and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution. And Whereas [^{ten} states stricken out] the [^{Conventions of} stricken out] United States in Congress assembled having [^{been notified of the} stricken out] received the ratifications of the said Constitution by eleven States [^{did on the 28th ulto & the} have in conformity to the resolution aforesaid passed an ordinance for the purposes on the 5th & 6th instant agree to the following resolutions to wit aforesaid stricken out]. And Whereas [^{although the} stricken out] ^{it does not appear that the} states of Rhode Island & ^{North Carolina have} [^{hath not} stricken out] ratified the said Constitution [^{and it is not known that the state of Rh North Carolina hath ratified the same} stricken out]; the Delegates of the ^{& whereas} [^{two last mentioned} states in virtue of the ra stricken out] ^{said two States} have [^{nevertheless} stricken out] [^{thought fit to} stricken out] voted upon [^{certain parts of the said resolutions} the said ordinances in virtue of the right of suffrage ^{in all questions stricken out taken in Congress} vested in them by the Articles of

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, opp. p. 97).

† The final "the" in this interlineation is clearly unintentional.

Confederation and perpetual Union" stricken out] therefore

Resolved as the ^{sense} ["opinion" stricken out] of this Congress ^{or which may be given} that any vote given ^{respecting} ["any part or parts of" stricken out] ^{gress} ["the conduct of the delegates of the said state of ^{+said resolutions by the Delegate or Delegates of any State which hath not ratified the said Constitution shall} N Rhode Island in voting concerning the said ordinance can" stricken out] in no wise be construed directly or indirectly to imply either on their part or on the part of the states ^{which they} ["they" stricken out] ^{of any part thereof} represent an approbation of the Constitution aforesaid or ^{["in" stricken out] or kind} ["a relinquishment" stricken out] or any manner ^{any such} of obligation on the part of ^{the} ["the said" stricken out] state touching the same or ^{heretofore or now} ["any" stricken out] relinquishment of any right ^{such} ["here ^{to}fore enjoyed" stricken out] claimed or which may be claimed by ^{and} ["the said" stricken out] ^{such} state ["under the said Articles &c" or otherwise, but" stricken out] that ^{and} ["every" stricken out] all and singular the rights of ^{such} ["the said" stricken out] ^{such} state remain ^{illegible word stricken out} ^{to all intents and purposes} continue and are ^{such} in the same situation as if ^{such} ["the ^{such} said" stricken out] delegates had refrained from voting ["on the whole or any part of the said ordinance" stricken out] respecting the said resolutions

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion of M^r Hamilton

Aug 7. 1788

Withdrawn ——*

Tuesday Aug 12. 1788†

Congress assembled present New hampshire Massachusetts
Connecticut New York Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Vir-

*From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 345).

†From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

ginia, North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from
New Jersey M^r Elmer

* * * * *

Wednesday Aug. 13. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

The Order of the day being called up for putting the constitution into operation, The act as amended [^{and} ^{being} "was" stricken out] read as follows,

Whereas the Convention Assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of September in the same Year report to the United States in Congress Assembled a Constitution for the people of the United States— Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made & provided in that case; and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary, therefore resolved that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in february next be the day for the electors to assemble in their states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next

be the time for commencing proceedings under the said constitution; and whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a condition to furnish in due time the accommodations necessary for facilitating public business and at the same time free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on, and whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient central situation is to leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may stand in competition for preference on so interesting a question and unembarrassed by want of time and means to fix on and prepare the most proper place for this purpose; and whereas the removal of the public offices must be attended with much expence danger and inconvenience which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same, and whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legislature and whereas in addition to the before mentioned reasons unnecessary changes in the seat of government would be indicative of instability in the national councils and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States therefore resolved that the city of New York in the state of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—

On the question to agree to the said act the yeas & nays being required by Mr Sedgwick

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dane	ay	
	M ^r Otis	ay	
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Elmer	ay	×
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} d ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost

An Ordinance was then moved by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Contee, which was read in the words following

An Ordinance for [“the” stricken out] establishing the times for appointing electors and chusing a president under the new Constitution with the time and place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution agreeably to the resolves of the convention assembled in Philadelphia, of the 17 Sept 1787

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21 of feb^y 1787 did on the 17 day of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution or form of government for the people of the United States, whereupon Congress on the 28 day of the same September did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case and whereas the Constitution so reported by the convention and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary thereof, be it therefore Ordained by the United States in Congress assembled that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution, that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time & — the

place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—Done &c

On the question shall this Ordinance be read a second time the yeas & nays being required by Mr Kearny

New Hampshire	Mr Gilman	no	}	no
	Mr Wingate	no		
Massachusetts	Mr Sedgwick	no	}	no
	Mr Dane	no		
	Mr Otis	no		
	Mr Thatcher	no		
Connecticut	Mr Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr Wadsworth	no		
New York	Mr L'Hommedieu	no	}	cl ^d
	Mr Hamilton	ay		
New Jersey	Mr Elmer	ay	}	×
Pensylvania	Mr Irvine	ay	}	ay
	Mr Meredith	ay		
	Mr Armstrong	ay		
Delaware	Mr Kearny	ay	}	ay
	Mr Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	Mr Seney	ay	}	ay
	Mr Contee	ay		
	Mr Ross	ay		
Virginia	Mr Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr Madison	ay		
	Mr Carrington	ay		
	Mr Lee	no		
South Carolina	Mr Huger	no	}	no
	Mr Parker	no		
Georgia	Mr Few	ay	}	cl ^d
	Mr Baldwin	no		

So the question was lost

* * * * *

An Ordinance for the establishing the times for appointing Electors and chusing a President under the new Constitution with the time and Place for commencing Proceedings under the Said Constitution agreeably to the resolves of the Convention assembled in Philad^a of the 17th of September 1787.

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February 1787 did on the 17th Day of September in the Same Year report to the United States in Congress assembled a Constitution or form of Government for the People of the United States—Whereupon Congress on the 28th Day of the Same Septemb. did resolve unanimously that the Said report with the resolutions and Letter accompanying the Same be transmitted to the Several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the People thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that Case” and whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the Several Legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the Establishment of the Same and Such ratifications duly Authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the Secretary thereof—

Be it therefore Ordained by the United States in Congress Assembled, that the 1st Wednesday in January next be the Day for appointing Electors in the Several States which

before the Said Day shall have ratified the Said Constitution
That the 1st Wednesday in February next be the Day for the
Electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a
President, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the
time and the Place for commencing Proceedings under
the Said Constitution

Done &c

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ordinance—for commencing proceedings under the new
Constitution—

Kearny M^r Contee

read. 1st time Aug^t 13th 1788*

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st February 1787 did on the 17th of September in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for ^{the people of} the United States—Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously “That the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case” And whereas the constitution so reported by the Convention & by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, & such ratifications duly authenticated

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23. p. 97).

have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the Secretary therefore

Resolved That the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said constitution and whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the Legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a Condition to furnish in due time the accommodations Necessary for facilitating public business; and at the same time free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of Government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on; And whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient Central situation is, to leave the Subject to the [“considerate” stricken out] deliberate^{^consideration} of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may stand in Competition for preference on so interesting a question, and unembarrassed by want of time and means to fix on & prepare the most proper place for this purpose;—and whereas the removal of the public Offices must be attended with much expence, danger and inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same—and whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a Condition to receive the federal Legislature; And whereas in addition to the before mentioned reasons un-

necessary changes in the seat of government would be indicative of Instability in the National Councils, and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore Resolved that the City of New York in the State of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act—as amended—for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution—

Aug^t 13th 1788—

Question taken & lost—*

Tuesday Aug 26 1788†

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia

A Motion being made by M^r Sedgwick seconded by M^r Clark in the words following,—

Whereas the federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of September last report to the United States in Congress Assembled, a form of Government: And whereas the said form of Government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared necessary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the Constitution of the States adopting the same—Resolved that the city of New York in the State of New York being the seat of the present federal Government, be the place for commencing proceedings under the

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23, p. 101).

† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

said constitution. Resolved that the first wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before that time shall have adopted the said Constitution; that the first wednesday in Feb^r next be the day for the said Electors to assemble in their respective States, & vote for a President; and that the first wednesday in march next be the time for commencing proceedings under the Constitution aforesaid—

The first resolution being under debate a motion was made by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Mitchell to strike out the words “the city of New York in the State of New York, being the seat of the present federal Government,” and in lieu thereof to insert, “[‘town of’ stricken out] Wilmington in the State of Delaware”— And on the question to agree to this Amendment, the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Kearny—

	M ^r Gilman.....no	}	no—
	M ^r Wingate.....no		
Massachusetts....	M ^r Sedgwick.....ay	}	no
	M ^r Dane.....no		
	M ^r Thatcher.....no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington.....no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth.....no		
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....no	}	no
	M ^r Gansevoort.....no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark.....no	}	no
	M ^r Dayton.....no		
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith.....ay		
	M ^r Bingham.....ay		
	M ^r Reid.....ay		

necessary changes in the seat of government would be indicative of Instability in the National Councils, and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore Resolved that the City of New York in the State of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act—as amended—for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution—

Aug^t 13th 1788—

Question taken & lost—*

Tuesday Aug 26 1788†

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia

A Motion being made by M^r Sedgwick seconded by M^r Clark in the words following,—

Whereas the federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of September last report to the United States in Congress Assembled, a form of Government: And whereas the said form of Government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared necessary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the Constitution of the States adopting the same—Resolved that the city of New York in the State of New York being the seat of the present federal Government, be the place for commencing proceedings under the

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23, p. 101).

† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

said constitution. Resolved that the first wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before that time shall have adopted the said Constitution; that the first wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the said Electors to assemble in their respective States, & vote for a President; and that the first wednesday in march next be the time for commencing proceedings under the Constitution aforesaid—

The first resolution being under debate a motion was made by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Mitchell to strike out the words “the city of New York in the State of New York, being the seat of the present federal Government,” and in lieu thereof to insert, “[‘town of’ stricken out] Wilmington in the State of Delaware”— And on the question to agree to this Amendment, the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Kearny—

	M ^r Gilman.....no	} no—
	M ^r Wingate.....no	
Massachusetts....	M ^r Sedgwick.....ay	} no
	M ^r Daneno	
	M ^r Thatcher.....no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington.....no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth.....no	
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....no	} no
	M ^r Gansevoort.....no	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark.....no	} no
	M ^r Dayton.....no	
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvineay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith.....ay	
	M ^r Bingham.....ay	
	M ^r Reiday	

Delaware	Mr Kearny	ay	}	ay
	Mr Mitchell.....	ay		
Maryland.....	Mr Seney.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Ross.....	ay		
Virginia	Mr Griffin.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Madison.....	ay		
	Mr Carrington	ay		
South Carolina	Mr Huger	no	}	no
	Mr Parker	no		
	Mr Tucker.....	no		
Georgia	Mr Few	no	}	d
	Mr Baldwin	ay		

so the question was lost—

on the question to agree to the resolution as moved, the Yeas and Nays being required by Mr Sedgwick

New Hampshire...	Mr Gilman.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts....	Mr Sedgwick	ay	}	ay
	Mr Dane.....	ay		
	Mr Thatcher.....	ay		
Connecticut.....	Mr Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr Wadsworth.....	ay		
New York.....	Mr Hamilton	ay	}	ay
	Mr Gansevoort.....	ay		
New Jersey.....	Mr Clark.....	ay	}	ay
	Mr Dayton.....	ay		
Pensylvania.....	Mr Irvine.....	no	}	no
	Mr Meredith	no		
	Mr Bingham	no		
	Mr Reid.....	no		

Delaware	Mr Kearny.....no	}	no
	Mr Mitchell.....no		
Maryland	Mr Seney.....no	}	no
	Mr Ross.....no		
Virginia	Mr Griffin.....no	}	no
	Mr Madison		
	Mr Carrington.....no		
South Carolina ...	Mr Huger.....ay	}	ay
	Mr Parker.....ay		
	Mr Tucker.....ay		
Georgia	Mr Few.....ay	}	d
	Mr Baldwin.....no		

so the question was lost——

* * * * *

Sedgwick Clark

Whereas the federal convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to a resolution of congress of the 21st of ^{february} [“September” stricken out] 1787. did on the 17th of September last, report to the U. S. in Congress assembled, a form of Government. And whereas the said form of Government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared necessary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the constitution of the states so adopting the same.

Resolved, that the city of N York, in the state of New York, being the [“place for beginning” stricken out] seat of the present federal government be the place for commencing proceedings under the ^{said} constitution.

Resolved, that the first wednesday in january next, be the

New York—	M ^r Hamilton	ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Bingham	no	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia—	M ^r Few ay—		} d ^d —
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost

A motion was then made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick in the words following

Whereas the convention assembled in Philad^a pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of feb^y 1787 did on the 17 day of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution or form of government for the people of the United States Whereupon Congress on the 28th day of the same Sept^r did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be

submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case And Whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary thereof, therefore Resolved that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in february next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States to vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution A motion was made by M^r ["Bing" stricken out] Irvine seconded by M^r Bingham to amend the motion before the house by inserting after the word "time" the following words viz "And that Lancaster be the place" And on the question to agree to this amendment the yeas & nays being required by M^r Bingham

Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	} ["ay" stricken out] no
	M ^r Dane	no	
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} d ^d
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton	no	} no
	M ^r Gansevoort	no	
New-Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Dayton	no	

Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin ay.....		} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	} d ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So ["it passed in" stricken out] the question was lost

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to, the Resolution of Congress of the 21st of February 1787, did on the 17th day of September in the same year report to the United States in Congress Assembled a Constitution or form of Government for the people of the United States,—whereupon Congress on the 28th day of the Same September did Resolve Unanimously, that the said Report with the Resolutions & Letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof in conformity to the Resolves

of the Convention made and provided in that case:—And Whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such Ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the Office of the Secretary thereof,—therefore Resolved, that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States to vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next [^{be the time} “then” stricken out] the time, and the seat of the federal Government at that time, the place” stricken out] for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Clark—

respecting Constitution—

Debated Sep^r 2^d 1788*

Wednesday Sept 3. 1788†

Congress assembled, present Massachusetts Connecticut
[“New York” stricken out]; New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from New hampshire M^r Wingate & from New York M^r Yates

* * * * *

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23, p. 109).

† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

The motion which was yesterday made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick being again moved & read

A motion was made by M^r Seney seconded by M^r Ross to amend the ^{same} by inserting the words "And that ^{the city of} Annapolis ^{in the State of Maryland} be the place" immediately after the words "be the time" And on the question to agree to this Amendment the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

New Hampshire	M ^r Wingate	no	×
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	}
	M ^r Dane	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r Yates	no	×
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	}
	M ^r Dayton	no	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Meredith	ay	}
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	}
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	}
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	}
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	}
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	}
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost.—

Thursday Sept 4. 1788

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut, New York New Jersey Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia

The motion made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick being again moved and read, a motion was made by M^r Tucker seconded by M^r ^{Huger} ["Clarke" stricken out] that the same be postponed in order to take up the following viz

Whereas after long deliberation on the subject of the new Constitution so far as the agency of Congress is required to give it effect, there appears to be a diversity of sentiment with respect to the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution, which may prevent a speedy and definite decision thereon;—And whereas a farther delay of the other essential parts of this business might be productive of much national inconvenience, therefore resolved, that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the time for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, & vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution, at such place as Congress shall hereafter appoint, or failing such appointment, at ^{the} ["such" stricken out] place ^{which shall} ["as shall at the time" stricken out] immediately ^{before} ["preceding" stricken out] the last mentioned day, be the seat of Congress—"

On the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Tucker

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts....	M ^r Dane	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay		
Connecticut.....	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York.....	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Yates	ay		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay		
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith	no		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid	no		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchell	no		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	}	no
	M ^r Ross	no		
Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	no		
	M ^r Carrington	no		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	ay	}	div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

So the question was lost

On the question to agree to the Motion of M^r Edwards as

entered on the journal of tuesday last the yeas and nays
being required by ^{Mr Gilman &} M^r Huger

New Hampshire...	M ^r Gilman	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts....	M ^r Dane	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay		
Connecticut.....	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York.....	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Yates	ay		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay		
Pennsylvania.....	M ^r Irvine	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith	no		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid	no		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchel	no		
Maryland.....	M ^r Seney	no	}	no
	M ^r Ross	no		
Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	no		
	M ^r Carrington	no		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
South Carolina ...	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	no	}	no
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

So the question was lost

* * * * *

That the [^{fourth}“last” stricken out] Wednesday [“save two” stricken out] in Dec^r next be the Day for appointing Electors in the several States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland & South Carolina; and that the same Day be the Day for appointing Electors in the State of Rhode-Island provided said State shall [“by” stricken out]^{before} that Day have ratified said Constitution; and that the ^{third}^{in s^d Dec^r} [“last” stricken out] Wednesday [“save three” stricken out]^{be} the Day for appointing Electors in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, & Georgia; and that the same Day be [“appointed” stricken out] the Day for appointing Electors in the State of New York provided that State shall [“by” stricken out]^{before} that Day have ratified s^d Constitution; and that the first Wednesday in s^d December be the Day for appointing Electors in the States of Virginia & [“North-Carolina” stricken out] and that the same Day be the Day for appointing Electors [“in s^d State” stricken out]^{in North-Carolina} provided s^d State shall before that Day have ratified s^d Constitution

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Edwards
for organizing Government—*

Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the City of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the Establishment of the same;

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members” (No. 23, p. 337).

And whereas the Ratifications of the several States are to be consider'd as containing Virtual Authority, & Instructions to their Delegates in Congress^{assembled} to make the preparatory Arrangements^{the United States} recommended by the said Convention to be made by Congress;

Therefore resolv'd,

[INDORSEMENT.]

Tucker seconded by M^r Huger to postpone the s^d preamble in order to take up the following viz
& on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Tucker*

Whereas after long Deliberation on the Subject of the new Constitution, so far as the Agency of Congress is required to give it Effect, there appears to be ["such" stricken out] a Diversity of Sentiment with respect to the place for commencing Proceedings under the said Constitution ["as" stricken out]^{which} may prevent a speedy & definite Decision thereon;—and whereas a farther Delay of the other essential parts of this Business might be productive of much national Inconvenience; therefore resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the Time for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said Day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in Febr'y next be the Day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States & vote for a President, & that the first Wednesday in March next be the Time for commencing Proceedings under

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 107).

the said Constitution, at such place as Congress shall hereafter appoint, or, failing such Appointment, at such place as shall, at the Time immediately preceding the last mention'd Day, be the Seat of Congress.

Tucker Clark

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—M^r Tucker—of new Constitution—
debated & lost—

Sep^r 4th 1788*

Tuesday Sept 9. 1788†

Newhampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware, Virginia
N Carolina S Carolina & Georgia & from Rhode island M^r Arnold

Congress assembled present [“as yesterday together with
New Jersey” stricken out.]

* * * * *

Wednesday Sept 10. 1788

Congress assembled [“present” stricken out] present as
yesterday.

Thursday Sept. 11. 1788.

Congress assembled present as before.—

* * * * *

Friday Sept. ^{12th} 1788

Congress assembled present as before

* * * * *

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23, p. 349).
† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. I, vol. 39).

A motion being made by M^r Lee seconded by M^r G^{ilman—}["ansevoort" stricken out] in the words following

Whereas longer delay in executing the previous arrangements necessary to put into operation the federal government may produce national injury Resolved that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the time for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution and that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for ["^{the}appointing" stricken out] electors ["in the several states" stricken out] to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution

A motion was made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Madison to amend the proposition by striking out the words "And the present Seat of Congress be the place" and by adding "And Whereas it is of great importance, that a government founded on the principles of conciliation & impartial regard to the Interests and accommodation of ^{the}several parts of the Union should commence in a spirit corresponding with these principles & under every circumstance calculated to prevent Jealousies in one part of the Union, of undue biass in ^{the}public councils or measures towards another part, and it is conceived that these desireable purposes will be much favored by the appointment of some place for the meeting of the new Government more central than the present seat of Congress, and which will at the same time be more likely to obviate disagreeable & injurious discussions concerning the place most fit for the seat of federal business until a permanent seat be established as provided

for by the new Constitution, Resolved that —— be the place for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution—

One the question to agree to this amendment the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Gilman—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate.....	no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Thatcher.....	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton	no	}	no
	M ^r Gansevoort	no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark	no	}	no
	M ^r Dayton	no		
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay—
	M ^r Meredith.....	ay		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison.....	ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....	ay		
	M ^r Lee	no		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
	M ^r Tucker	no		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....	no	}	div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	ay		

so the question was lost—

A motion was then made by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Mitchell to strike out the words “[‘and that the first Wednesday of March next be the time,’ stricken out] and the present seat of Congress the place [‘for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution’ stricken out]”—and on the question shall these words stand—the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Mitchell—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate.....ay	
Massachusetts....	M ^r Dane.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher.....ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth.....ay	
	M ^r Edwards.....ay	
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort.....ay	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton.....ay	
Pensylvania.....	M ^r Irvine.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith.....ay	
	M ^r Armstrong.....ay	
	M ^r Reid.....no	
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell.....no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison.....ay	
	M ^r Carrington.....ay	
	M ^r Lee.....ay	
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker.....ay	
	M ^r Tucker.....ay	

Georgia.....M^r Few.....ay } ay—
 M^r Baldwin.....ay }

so it was resolved in the Affirmative—

The motion being then amended to read as follows—
 Whereas the convention Assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of Sep^r in the same year, report to the United States in Congress Assembled a constitution for the people of the United States. Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously, “that the said report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case:” And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, & such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress, and are filed in the Office of the Secretary, therefore Resolved, that the first wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution: that the first Wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in march next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.—

When the question was about to be put the determination

thereof was postponed till to-morrow by the State of Delaware—

[“And” stricken out] Whereas from the great Diversity of Sentiment prevailing in Congress relative to the Place ^{[“for the Commencement of proceedings under the” stricken out] new Federal Legislature} [“where the Said Government” stricken out] should first convene for the transaction of the public Business. The organization of the Said System of Governm^t as far as the Agency of Congress has been required thereto has met with undue procrastination by which high inconveniences must accrue to the Union at large and much Dissatisfaction and Discontent derived to the Good People of the United States.— And Whereas, [“from the continued” stricken out] the same ^{unhappy} Cause of Delay st^{il}e exists and there is ^{but} little apparent likelihood that such Accommodation will result as to gain the Assent of the United States in Cong Assembled to any Place for the Meeting of the s^d Government—And whereas Nevertheless it is of the highest importance to the Welfare of the Union [“and” stricken out] that such steps be pursued by Congress as will tend as far as in their Power lies to promote [“the great End” stricken out] the Measures recommended to their [“Attention” stricken out] by the late Federal Convention. Therefore Resolved that the first Wednesd &c—

and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time [“and such” stricken out] for commencing Proceedings under the Said Constitution at such Place as Congress shall hereafter appoint

Mr Kearny Mitchel to

Therefore resolved that the first Wednesday in January

nex be the time for the appointing Electors under the Said
Constitution That the

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Kearny—
respecting Constitution—

Sep^r 12th 1788—*

Saturday Sept 13. 1788†

Congress assembled present New hampshire Massachu-
setts Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania
Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from
Rhodeisland M^r Arnold & from Delaware M^r Kearny

On the question to agree to the proposition which was
yesterday postponed by the state of Delaware the yeas &
nays being required by M^r Gilman

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts....	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut.....	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton	ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members" (No. 23, p. 111).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
South Carolina ...	M ^r Parker	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay		

So it was resolved as follows

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787 did on the 17th of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for the people of the United States, Whereupon Congress on the 28 of the same Sept did resolve unanimously "That the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case" And whereas the constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the Office of the Secretary therefore Resolved That the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing Electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; And that the

first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—

* * * * *

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Tucker, to whom were referred the Ratifications of the New Constitution which have been transmitted to Congress by the several ratifying States, Report as follows :

RESOLVED, That w[original mutilated]eas the Federal [mutilated]ed in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of C[mutilated] of the 21st of February, 1787, did on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, in the words following, viz. "We the People, &c."—Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said Report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State, by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case." And whereas the States of New-Hamp[mutilated] Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-[mutilated] Pennsylvani[mutilated] have duly [mutilated] by the several Ratifications of the said States returned to Congress, and filed in the Office of the Secretary; and it is expedient that Proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be; therefore, RESOLVED, That the first Wednesday in [^{Jan'y} "December" stricken out] next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which

["have, or shall" stricken out] before the said day, ^{shall} have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in ["January" ^{Feb'y} stricken out] next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in ["February" ^{March} stricken out] next be the time; ["and the town of Baltimore in Maryland—the place" stricken out] for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N° 53

Report—

M^r CarringtonM^r EdwardsM^r BaldwinM^r OtisM^r Tucker—

for commencing proceedings under the Constitution—

Passed Sep^r 13th 1788—

Motions enclosed—*

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 329).

State of North-Carolina.

IN CONVENTION, AUGUST 1, 1788.

Resolved, That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great Principles of civil and religious Liberty, and the unalienable Rights of the People, together with Amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptional Parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be laid before Congress, and the Convention of the States that shall or may be called for the Purpose of Amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the Ratification of the Constitution aforesaid, on the part of the State of North Carolina.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

1st That there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life, and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees, and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and

oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge, or any other public office to be hereditary.

5th. That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of Representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage: and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be set, rated, or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives, so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives, of the people in the Legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for

evidence and be allowed counsel in his favor, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments, or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted,

14. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures of his person, his papers, and property: all warrants therefore to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without

information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person without specially naming or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of Liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to Liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the Laws direct

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

20. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only

by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

Amendments to the Constitution.

I. **T**HAT each state in the union shall, respectively, retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of the Federal Government.

II. That there shall be one representative for every 30.000, according to the enumeration or census, mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which, that number shall be continued or increased, as Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the constitution, by apportioning the representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time, as population encreases.

III. When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state, of the quota of such State, according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised: And if the legislature of any state shall pass a law, which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected in such state.

IV. That the members of the senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any

civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall, respectively, be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

VI. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published at least once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers shall be made, but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity; nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively.

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce shall be passed without the consent of two-thirds of the members present in both houses.

IX That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses.

X. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war

XI. That each state, respectively, shall have the power to

provide for organizing, arming and disciplining its own militia whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion: And when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties, and punishments as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

XII. That Congress shall not declare any state to be in rebellion without the consent of at least two-thirds of all the members present of both houses.

XIII. That the exclusive power of Legislation given to Congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by Congress, of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good government thereof.

XIV. That no person shall be capable of being president of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such courts of admiralty as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different states. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different states. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers

and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party ; the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction, in all other cases before mentioned ; the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only, except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution, except in disputes between states about their territory ; disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the united states.

XVI That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

XVIII. That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress ; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise, as inserted merely for greater caution.

XIX That the laws ascertaining the compensation of senators and representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of representatives

immediately succeeding the passing thereof, that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject,

XX. That some tribunal, other than the senate, be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

XXI That the salary of a judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place, on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress.

XXII. That Congress erect no company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the existing laws of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaty ; nor shall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the 9th section of the first article be altered to read thus,—Nor shall vessels bound to a particular state be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other ; nor when bound from any one of the States be obliged to clear in another.

XXV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or thro' the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the public securities of any one of the states: But each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes as they shall think proper.

XXVI That Congress shall not introduce foreign troops

into the United States without the consent of two-thirds of the members present of both houses.

SAM JOHNSTON President,

By order

J HUNT Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Proceedings of the Convention of the State of North-Carolina.

Receiv'd September 13th 1788-

Enter'd—page 167@179—

Fayette Ville, State of North Carolina

4th of December 1789

Sir

By order of the Convention of the people of this State, I have the Honor to transmit to you the Ratification and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the said Convention in behalf of the People

With Sentiments of the highest Consideration and Respect, I have the Honor to be Sir

Your most faithfull and

Obedient Servant

SAM JOHNSTON

President of the Convention

The President of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o Carolina

Letter Dec^r 4th 1789—from Sam^l Johnston Esq^r President of the Convention of the State of North Carolina—transmitting the form of the Adoption & Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by said State.—

Filed in this office Jan^y 12th 1790

State of North Carolina

IN CONVENTION Whereas The General Convention which met in Philadelphia in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the Citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of Government in the following words Viz^t.

We the People of the United States, In order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. Art 1st Sect 1st All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Sect. 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch

of the state legislature. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of Twenty five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pensylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, The Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment. Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of

the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representa-

tives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require ^{secrecy} _^; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States, They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they

shall not be questioned in any other place. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may

be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States: To borrow money on the credit of the United States: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes: To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States: To establish post offices and post roads: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: To provide and maintain a navy: To make rules for the government and

regulation of the land and naval forces: To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:— And To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before di-

rected to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of ^{the} Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress, No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or Ships of war in time of peace, enter into any any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent

danger as will not admit of delay Article 2. Sect. 1.
The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this

purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that

“I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” Sect.

2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into ^{the} actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session. Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of ad-

journalment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors

Article, 3.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States. shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior court. shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect.

2. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all ^{the} other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law

and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article 4. Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be

due. Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State to be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State. Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. Article, 5. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Article 6. All debts contracted and engagements entered into,

before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Article 7. The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Resolved, that this Convention in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of Government. Done in Convention this 21 day of November 1789.

SAM JOHNSTON, President of the
Convention

J HUNT
JAMES TAYLOR } Secretaries

Rhode Island,

Newport June 9th 1790

Sir,

I had on the 29th Ulto the Satisfaction of addressing you after the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the Convention of this State. I have now the Honor of Inclosing the Ratification as then agreed upon by the Convention of the People of this State; the Legislature is now in Session in this Town, an Appointment of Senators will undoubtedly take place in the present Week, and from what appears to be the sense of the Legislature, it may be expected that the Gentlemen who may be appointed will Immediately proceed to take their seats in the Senate of the United States.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect, Sir,

Your obed^t humble Servant

DANIEL OWEN Pres^t

President of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rhode Island

Letter June 9th 1790—from Daniel Owen Esq^r President of the Convention of the State of Rhode Island—transmitting the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States by said State.—

Rec^d from the President of the U: States—June 16th 1790—

We the People of the United States. in order to form a more more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the [SEAL.] common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such man-

ner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writts of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers ; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years ; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an Inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, and shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President, pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by Law make and alter such regulations except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may ^{be} authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish it's members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of the one fifth part of those present, be entered on journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under

the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law.

But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent it's return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be pre-

sented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States :

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States :

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States :

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States :

To establish post offices and post-roads :

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court :

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

To provide and maintain a navy :

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions :

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year

one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when is cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States : And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any

imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall met in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of ^{the} government of

the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such Number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of

his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.”

Sect. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the

Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article 3.

Sect. 1. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts

as the Congress may from time to times ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction ^{In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction} both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies,

giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the life of the person attainted.

Article 4.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of

states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature, cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article ; and that no state, without its consent, ^{shall} be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6.

All Debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against

the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire, { JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN,

Massachusetts,	{	NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut,	{	WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN,
New-York,		ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
New-Jersey,	{	WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON,
Pennsylvania.	{	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER. THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.
Delaware,	{	GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, junior, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.
Maryland,	{	JAMES M ^C HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^T THOMAS JENIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia,	{	JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, jun ^r
North-Carolina,	{	WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON

South Carolina,	{	JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER,
Georgia,	{	WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

Attest,

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

In Convention.

Monday, September 17, 1787,

Present,

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia :

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine states shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the

electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors shall be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

Ratification of the Constitution, by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

We the Delegates of the People of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a Copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously

and deliberately considered the present situation of this State, do declare and make known

1st That there are certain natural rights, of which men when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting Property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2^d That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the People; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3^d That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness:—That the rights of the States respectively, to nominate and appoint all State Officers, and every other power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of government thereof, remain to the people of the several states, or their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said constitution which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply, that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said constitution, but such clauses are to be construed as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

4th That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, and not by force or violence, and therefore all men, have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society

electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors shall be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

Ratification of the Constitution, by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

We the Delegates of the People of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a Copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously

and deliberately considered the present situation of this State, do declare and make known

1st That there are certain natural rights, of which men when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting Property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2^d That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the People; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3^d That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness:—That the rights of the States respectively, to nominate and appoint all State Officers, and every other power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of government thereof, remain to the people of the several states, or their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said constitution which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply, that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said constitution, but such clauses are to be construed as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

4th That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, and not by force or violence, and therefore all men, have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society

ought to be favoured, or established by law in preference to others.

5th That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government, should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the publick burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people, and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members, to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.

6th That elections of representatives in legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community ought to have the right of suffrage, and no aid, ^{charge} tax or fee can be set, rated or levied upon the people, without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the publick good.

7th That all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; (except in the government of the land and naval

forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dis-seised of his freehold, liberties, privileges, or franchises, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.

10th That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is intitled to a remedy, to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man the antient trial by jury, as hath been exercised by us and our ancestors, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolate.

12th That every freeman ought to obtain right and justice, freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust.

13th That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

14th That every person has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property, and therefore that all warrants to search suspected places or seize any person, his papers or his property, without information upon oath, or affirmation, of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and that all general war-



rants (or such in which the place or person suspected, are not particularly designated,) are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

15th That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together, to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

16th That the people have a right to freedom of speech and of writing, and publishing their sentiments, that freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th That the people have a right to keep and bear arms, that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state; that the militia shall not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection; that standing armies in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity; and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power; that in time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, and in time of war, only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the law directs.

18th That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, ought to be exempted, upon payment of an equivalent, to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

Under these impressions, and declaring, that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid, are consistant with the said constitution, and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned,

will receive an early and mature consideration, and conformably to the fifth article of said constitution, speedily become a part thereof; We the said delegates, in the name, and in the behalf of the People, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, do by these Presents, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution. In full confidence nevertheless, that until the amendments hereafter proposed and undermentioned shall be agreed to and ratified, pursuant to the aforesaid fifth article, the militia of this State will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof; That the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of this state shall neglect, or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases, such power will only be exercised, until the legislature of this State shall make provision in the Premises, that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the Impost, Tonnage and Excise shall be insufficient for the publick exigencies, nor until the Congress shall have first made a requisition upon this State to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition, made agreeable to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner, as the legislature of this State shall judge best, and that the Congress will not lay any capitation or poll tax.

Done in Convention, at Newport in the County of
Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, the twenty ninth day of May, in

the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN President

Attest, DANIEL UPDIKE Sec^y

And the Convention, do in the name and behalf of the People of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, enjoin it upon their Senators and Representative or Representatives, which may be elected to represent this State in Congress, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following Amendments to the said Constitution, in the manner prescribed therein, and in ^{all} laws to be passed by the Congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments, as far as the constitution will admit.

Amendments.

1st The United States shall guarantee to each State its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution expressly delegated to the United States.

2^d That Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same; or in case when the the provision made by the states, is so imperfect as that no consequent election is had, and then only until the legislature of such state, shall make provision in the premises.

3^d It is declared by the Convention, that the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a state may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit by any person against a State; but to remove all doubts or controversies respecting the same, that it be especially expressed as a part of the constitution of the United States, that Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states, in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating or discharging the publick securities of any ^{one} state: that each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the before mentioned purpose, as they shall think proper.

4th That no amendments to the constitution of the United States hereafter to be made, pursuant to the fifth article, shall take effect, or become a part of the constitution of the United States after the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, without the consent of eleven of the states, heretofore united under one confederation.

5th That the judicial powers of the United States shall extend to no possible case, where ^{the} cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution, except in disputes between states about their territory, disputes between persons claiming lands under grants of different states, and debts due to the United States.

6th That no person shall be compelled to do military duty, otherwise than by voluntary enlistment, except in cases of general invasion; any thing in the second paragraph of the sixth article of the constitution, or any law made under the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

7th That no capitation or poll-tax shall ever be laid by Congress.

8th In cases of direct taxes, Congress shall first make requisitions on the several states to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, in such way and manner, as the legislatures of the several states shall judge best; and in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time prescribed in such requisition.

9th That Congress shall lay no direct taxes, without the consent of the legislatures of three fourths of the states in the Union.

10th That the journals of the proceedings of the Senate and house of Representatives shall be published as soon as conveniently may be, at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

11th That regular statements of the receipts and expenditures of all publick monies, shall be published at least once a year.

12th As standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity; and as at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power, that therefore no standing army, or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace.

13th That no monies be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

14th That the Congress shall not declare war, without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

15th That the words "without the consent of Congress" in the seventh clause in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution be expunged.

16th That no judge of the supreme court of the United States, shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them; nor shall any officer appointed by Congress, or by the President and Senate of the United States, be permitted to hold any office under the appointment of any of the states.

17th As a traffick tending to establish or continue the slavery of any part of the human species, is disgraceful to ^{the cause of} liberty and humanity, that Congress shall, as soon as may be, promote and establish such laws and regulations, as may effectually prevent the importation of slaves of every description into the United States.

18th That the State Legislatures have power to recall, when they think it expedient, their federal senators, and to send others in their stead.

19th That Congress have power to establish a uniform rule of inhabitancy, or settlement of the poor of the different States throughout the United States.

20th That Congress erect no company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

21st That when two members shall move or call for the ayes and nays on any question, they shall be entered on the journals of the houses respectively.

Done in Convention at Newport, in the County of
Newport in the State of Rhode-Island and Provi-

dence Plantations, the twenty ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN President.

Attest DANIEL UPDIKE. Sect^y,

Manuscript of the Papers of Madison, Jefferson,
Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin.

Abolitionists Index.

and the Documentary History of the Constitution.

BULLETIN

BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 5.

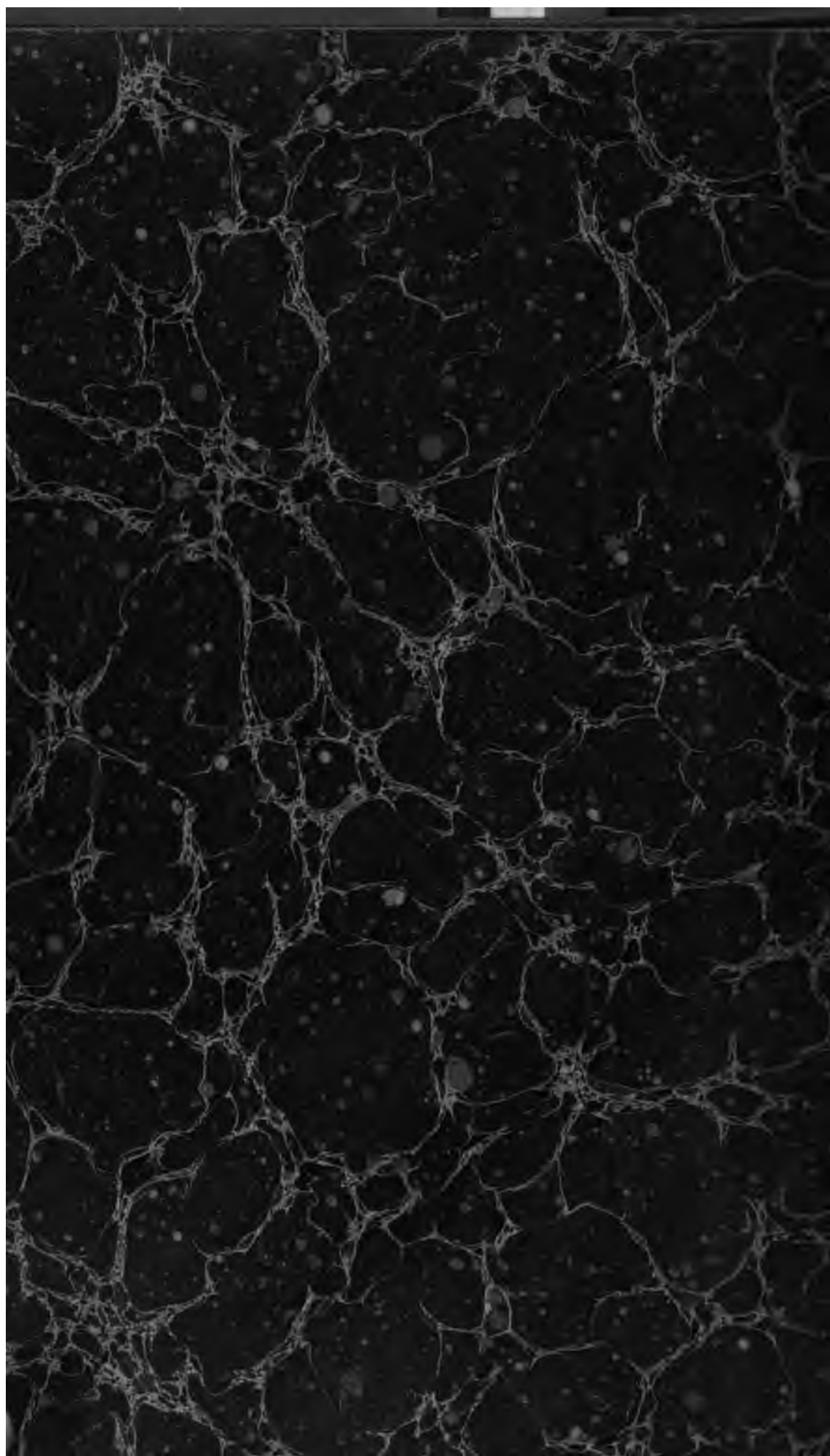
MAY, 1864.



WASHINGTON:
—LEITCH & CO. PRINTERS—
(1864.)

The Appendix to this Bulletin contains a literal print of the Constitution
of the United States and of the Ratifications thereof.

—



37144 vol. 5
U.S. State dept. Bureau of rolls & lib'y
Bulletin May 1894

DATE

NAME

OFFICE

RECEIVED

